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CITY OF WAKEFIELD



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1 9 5 4

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,
KING STREET,
WAKEFIELD.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Wakefield.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my fourth Annual Report for the City.

The year 1954 has produced several highlights for us in the Health Department, particularly in connection with the new legislation on Smoke Prevention, Slaughterhouse control, the new Housing Act, and the Food and Drugs Amendment Act.

Smoke Abatement.

SOLID SMOKELESS FUELS FEDERATION MEETING, 24TH MARCH, 1954.

A chance remark made by a member of the Health Committee on the difficulty of obtaining supplies of coke led to a chain of events which culminated in the above meeting.

Investigations at the fountainhead revealed that coke was not readily available, and, in order to find out the reasons for this, a meeting was arranged with Mr. Kenyon, of the Crigglestone Carbonisation Plant. From that meeting sprang another meeting, to which were invited, for a preliminary discussion, members of the coke industry, the Gas Board, the National Coal Board, and the Manager of the Coke Marketing Division.

Eventually a Mr. Ludgater, of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation, was approached, and arrangements were made for a meeting to be held in Wakefield on the 24th March, 1954, to which were invited all persons in the trade who were interested in the selling of special coke-burning appliances, the marketing or distribution of coke, and the Secretary and Chairman of the West Riding Smoke Abatement Committee, who took the Chair.

The purpose of this meeting was to examine the possibility of the further marketing of coke to the general public, and several weaknesses in the distribution of coke were discovered.

As a result of this meeting, the public were enabled, for the first time, to get coke on demand either from the Gas Board or from the Coal Board, and further arrangements were made by the Gas Board to ensure that retailers of coke received the same bonus for the sale of coke as for the sale of coal.

Another interesting point which arose from the meeting was the discovery that very few of the people who distributed coke were able to give advice to their customers on its efficient and economical use, and that the retailers of coke-burning appliances had no means or organisation set up whereby advice could be given to householders on the most suitable equipment to use to ensure the maximum amount of efficiency and economy.

Since this meeting, the services of the Coal Utilisation Council of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service have been available freely to industry, and the public. It is too early to say whether or not the general public have made use of the advice that can be given. There is a surprising amount of ignorance on the part of the public as to how and why a fire burns. Like a lot of other things, methods of lighting and replenishing a fire are traditional, and are handed down from mother to daughter and father to son, and very often there is no very clear idea in the mind of the individual of what he is trying to do.

Later in the year, when the Report of the Beaver Committee on Air Pollution was published, it was found that the need for making available supplies of coke, and encouraging householders to use this type of fuel in order to reduce the smoke nuisance, was stressed.

In September, 1954, the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation set up their Mobile Exhibition, which is housed in two caravans, on the Northgate Car Park, where it was on show to the public. Technicians of the Federation demonstrated various coke-burning appliances, and gave advice and assistance to enquirers. I look forward to continued efforts to publicise and popularise the burning of solid smokeless fuels, and to their increasing availability.

Wakefield has a real smoke problem which can only be solved by the community itself deciding to do all in its power to avoid wasteful combustion of such a valuable and expensive commodity as coal. A number of industries, I am glad to say, have, at my instigation, taken advantage of the services offered by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service, resulting in considerable saving in money and an almost complete elimination of what was once a source of smoke nuisance.

When confronted with the reasons of why they should not make smoke, manufacturers have exclaimed in surprise "What is all the fuss about? We have been making smoke for years". And indeed it was only on the publication of the Interim Report of the Beaver Committee, which was published before the full Report, that manufacturers began to realise that there really was

something in what the Sanitary Inspectors said when they complained about the smoke nuisance.

I am glad to say that no prosecution has been found necessary in Wakefield. The Health Committee wisely decided to alter the existing Bye-law so that it is now an offence, under the new Bye-Law, to emit smoke for more than two minutes in each half hour. I have found that co-operation, persuasion and friendliness have been far more effective in this effort to abate the smoke nuisance than attempts at coercion.

The Slaughterhouse.

In July, 1954, the Ministry of Food made two decisions which greatly affected the future of the Wakefield City Abattoir. They announced the de-control of meat, and they handed back to the Corporation the administration of the slaughterhouse.

This caused the Council to investigate very thoroughly the best possible way of bringing the conditions at the slaughterhouse up to the standards demanded of the private slaughterhouses in the City in order to be able to deal adequately with the expected increased amount of traffic there, and to consider the position of the three private slaughterhouses operating in Wakefield for which it was thought that applications for licences would be made.

The advice given by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and myself to the Council was that the ideal to be aimed at was that eventually all slaughtering should be done at the City Abattoir, as this centralisation would make easier and more effective the control, by the Sanitary Inspectors, of diseased or unsound meat.

Housing.

Although, Mr. Mayor, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and I have been assiduous in our inspection of unfit houses, and have managed to get two Inquiries, one in 1953 and one in 1954, new legislation has now come out which has put the re-housing of persons living in unfit houses into a different perspective.

Until the Rent and Repairs Act of 1954, the accent of re-housing was upon young families who were without a home of their own, and the Housing Committee was sorely concerned with the re-housing of persons who had no unit of accommodation, and it is therefore with gratitude that I express to the Committee my appreciation of the consideration they have given to the re-housing of persons following the demolition of houses in Clearance Areas.

The Government has now decided that the Slum Problem must be tackled, and to that end has issued very detailed memoran-

da and circulars to guide us in the way that things should be done.

The Local Housing Authority should make a survey to ascertain how many unfit houses there are within the curtilage of its boundaries, and for the first time in history of housing legislation the Housing Act lays down the standards of fitness by which a house shall be judged, although the Housing Act of 1936, and other enactments, are still in operation.

As Medical Officer of Health I am in close collaboration with the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and we welcome the enactment which sets out standards of fitness, although it has rather broadened the issue and has made it more difficult for a Witness in Chief at an Inquiry to be as sure of his ground as he used to be.

Section 9 of Part I of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, sets out under eight headings the conditions to which regard shall be had when considering whether a house is unfit for human habitation, and it says, and I quote, "and the house shall be deemed to be unfit as aforesaid if and only if it is so far defective in one or more of the said matters that it is not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition".

It means now that each house, whether back-to-back or otherwise, will have to be judged according to the eight categories set out in Section 9. This, of course, will entail an even greater amount of work and thought than hitherto.

However, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and I are well ahead with the survey of unfit houses, and at the time of writing I have completed and presented a report to the Housing Committee.

Improvident Families.

In July, 1954, I submitted a report to the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Accommodation of Improvident Families on what I thought might be a good way to start dealing with this problem. This Joint Committee is composed of the Chairman and Deputy Chairmen of the Health, Housing and Welfare Committees, and my Report is set out at Appendix 'A' on page 93.

In November, 1954, Ministry of Health Circular No. 27/54, on the Prevention of break-up of Families, was issued, dealing with the selfsame subject, and setting fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the Health Committee the duty of preventing both physical and mental ill-health of persons of this order.

The Circular makes it quite clear that this matter is regarded as one of health, and sets out the various ways in which it is suggested the problem should be tackled.

A resume of this Circular was presented to the Health Committee at its meeting on the 7th December, 1954, and at that time I felt that, with the staff at my disposal, I was not in a position to do more than we were already doing to relieve distress in such families, but I promised to present to the Committee a detailed report of the work of the Health Visiting staff in order to demonstrate how understaffed we are in this Section of the Department.

Mental Health.

I would like to draw attention to the very good work which is being done in the field of Mental Health, not only by the two Duly Authorised Officers, but also by the Health Visiting Staff in connection with Mental Defectives, and by Mr. J. Marsden, whose notes appear on page 25.

I would particularly like to emphasise what Mr. Marsden says on page 26: "I consider two days per week insufficient time for a social worker adequately to cover all the demands and needs of a City with the population of Wakefield in the field of mental health social work . . . In my opinion, therefore, a full-time worker is required in Wakefield if an adequate mental health social service is to develop.

This is indeed true, and I feel that the City Council should reconsider the question of appointing a full-time officer to carry out this work. The problem of mental health is becoming more and more a high light of preventive medicine.

The work Mr. Marsden is doing is really ameliorative and curative, and he has been trying to rehabilitate the patient into his home surroundings—a Herculean task in some cases. This work must, of course, continue, but I feel that a great deal more emphasis should be placed upon the kind of preventive mental health work which can be done by Health Visitors in the early years of a child's life, and I would refer to my Annual Report of 1951, in which I said "Child Guidance in my mind is wrongly applied at the school period—Child Guidance is a preventive measure to be applied as soon as the child is born. It is in reality Parent Guidance. Much of the social and educational difficulties and the maladjustment that is discovered in school need never have occurred had the knowledge of infant management we have today been used to guide parents during the first five years of the child's life".

Almshouse Lane Swimming Bath.

Arising out of a complaint from the local Education Authority, and other persons, a Report on the condition of the Almshouse

Lane Swimming Bath was presented to the Corporate Property Committee.

This Report was compiled in collaboration with the City Engineer and the Baths Superintendent, and is set out at Appendix 'B' on page 96.

My main anxieties in connection with this Bath were:

1. The number of children going through the bath per hour was too great for the size of the bath, and there was a certainty that the chlorination plant would not be able efficiently to cope with such a load, owing also to slow water circulation.
2. Because of the design of the bath, the public had access to the bath side in their outdoor shoes, and therefore foot infection was almost bound to occur.

I am grateful to the Corporate Property Committee for the consideration which they gave to this Report, and I am very glad that they have agreed with the recommendations that were made.

Perhaps I should say here that, during the day, the Almshouse Lane Bath is let to the Education Committee for the exclusive use of the schoolchildren of the City and whilst this is so the discipline of the children using the Bath is the responsibility of the Education Authority.

This discipline, I am sorry to say, was very lax, and numerous instances of unhygienic and dirty practices were discovered which, in my opinion, were detrimental to the health of the other children using the Bath. It was therefore recommended that the number of children going into the water should be limited to 30 in each half hour, and that proper discipline for the cessation of unhygienic practices should be insisted upon.

Careful bacteriological examination of the water is carried out at regular intervals by the Sanitary Inspectors, and at one period a special sampling process calculated to estimate the bacteriological content and the amount of free chlorine in the water at various peak periods during the day was carried out for a whole week. It was on the results of this sampling that the recommendations contained in the Report were put forward.

Food Poisoning.

Apart from a minor outbreak of food-poisoning which occurred at the Clayton Hospital on the 11th December, 1954, Wakefield has fortunately escaped a recurrence of an outbreak of this troublesome malady.

An extract from the Report made to the Health Committee and to the Ministry of Health is attached at Appendix 'C', page 99.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

THE WORK OF THE PHYSIOTHERAPIST.

I feel I must mention here the work that is being done by Miss N. McManus, the Physiotherapist.

Her work is carried out on behalf of two Committees, the Health Committee and the Education Committee, and the inter-availability of her services for all child life in the City is of great value, and makes for greater ease of administration.

Miss McManus came to us in February, 1952, and has taken up very enthusiastically the medical treatments prescribed by the medical staff and the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Amongst her work with school children and the under-fives, she manages to fit in two clinics for mothers—both expectant and those with children. These Clinics were instituted three years ago, and are known as Relaxation Clinics, their object being, in the case of the expectant mother, to teach her how to relax at will, and a tribute to the value of this teaching has been paid by midwives, who say that this ability to relax cuts down very markedly the first stage of labour.

Miss McManus deserves high praise for the lively and enthusiastic way in which she has entered into this important sphere of social work.

Health Visitors.

As mentioned under a previous heading, the Health Visiting Section is handicapped because of shortage of staff.

The present establishment of six Health Visitors has remained unaltered for the past 25 years. The loss to the Public Health Department of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals has in no way lessened the work of the Health Visitors, which has trebled in recent years. The war years were particularly arduous because of the fact that mothers were out of the home for a good deal of the day, coping with shopping, etc., and 3 to 5% of Health Visitors' visits were ineffectual.

There is today an ever-increasing amount of visiting to be done in connection with Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, which deals with the care and after care of persons who have been discharged from hospitals.

In addition to this, there is much to be done in connection with Mental Health, which is becoming more and more within the scope of preventive medicine, and to do this type of work properly requires much time and patience.

It is because of these things that I say that the Health Visitors, whose duties are ubiquitous, are in danger of becoming seriously over-worked, and I would suggest that an increase in staff is imperative if the Health Visiting services are to expand in the way in which the Government envisages.

The Home Helps.

The demands on the Home Help Service continue to increase, and the Organiser, Miss Cox, and her staff, carry out a very difficult administrative task with skill, tact and sympathy.

One of our biggest difficulties arises through misunderstandings about the charges made for this Service. The service is available for providing domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of a person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, blind, aged and chronic sick, or a child not over compulsory school age, and for this there is a standard hourly charge. If this is more than the person concerned can afford, an Assessment Form is filled in, and from the details given on this form the amount payable is calculated, according to the scale laid down by the Local Authority. The amount payable is assessed on a *weekly* basis, and in cases where the Home Help is supplied for less hours than the assessed charge, the full standard rate per hour is charged. In some cases the number of hours help given is far in excess of the assessed amount payable.

The selection of the cases where help is most needed is not an easy task, and a great deal of earnest consideration is given to allotting the services so that the greatest benefit can be given to the greatest number.

The Staff.

It is with great regret that I have to record the resignation of Mr. William Roberts, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, a very old member of the staff and, one might almost say, the backbone of the Health Department.

Mr. Roberts retired on the 31st December, 1954, after having served the Wakefield Corporation for 50 years. Not all these years were spent in the Health Department, it is true, but by far the majority were, and in recording my tribute to his services, and in thanking him for the very real help, encouragement and loyalty he has given to me, I feel that I am not saying half enough.

He was my closest associate in all the work of the Sanitary Section, and together we discussed fully all the many problems which arise in that Section, and I was in no doubt that in him I

had a wise and sensible counsellor. He was a veritable Rock of Gibraltar in the Ministry's two housing inquiries in 1953 and 1954. He was outspoken and downright in his condemnation of unhygienic practices, and in all the Reports I have made to the Corporation on subjects such as Food Poisoning, the Slaughterhouse, Housing, etc., he had had a great deal to do.

In wishing him well in his retirement and in hoping that he feels no qualms about leaving the care of Wakefield's health in other hands, I welcome his successor, Mr. J. P. Whitehead.

Mr. Whitehead was the Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, and I record with pleasure that, in spite of very strong opposition from a number of suitable applicants, he was chosen without much hesitation by the Health Committee. Mr. Whitehead takes up his appointment on the 1st January, 1955, which will leave a vacancy for a Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.

I also have to welcome a new member of the Clerical Staff, Miss Waddington, my Secretary, and I would like to thank the Committee for their wise decision in making this appointment.

Owing to the Ministry's decision to place the responsibility for the distribution of Welfare Foods on the Local Authority, it was found necessary to re-organise the Department, and engage additional clerical assistance, and I welcome Miss Driver, who took up her post at the Principal Child Welfare Clinic in Margaret Street, where certain alterations were carried out to enable the distribution of Welfare Foods to be made from there, thus carrying on the work where the Ministry left off. Further information on this subject is given on page 83.

One Health Visitor, Miss Procter, resigned during the year. Miss Procter resigned on her marriage to my Deputy, Dr. Gilbert Tattersall, and I wish them both a very happy future.

This vacancy was filled by Miss Dawson, who took up training at Leeds University, and we welcome back to our staff Mrs. Ward as a part-time Health Visitor. Mrs. Ward helped us out the year before when we were short of two Health Visitors, so that she is well-known to the people in the district in which she works.

The Chairman.

I am very pleased to be able to report that Councillor Boston has now recovered from the spell of illness which prevented his attendance at some of the Health Committee meetings, where he was much missed, although his place was ably taken by his Deputy, Councillor Kaye.

The Press.

Before closing this report I would like to comment with satisfaction on the very happy relations which exist between this Department and the Press, who have been most helpful and co-operative in giving publicity to any health matters of public interest.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge with thanks the support and consideration shown to me by the Chairman and the members of the Health Committee, and to thank the Town Clerk and other Chief Officers of the Corporation for their valuable co-operation.

To my excellent staff I would express my great appreciation of their continued loyal support, co-operation and goodwill.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

C. G. K. THOMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1954*Mayor:*

Alderman Alfred Carr, J.P.

Chairman:

Councillor Leonard Boston

Deputy-Chairman:

Councillor R. Kaye.

Alderman R. Firth

,, B. Johnson, J.P.

,, (Mrs.) F. W. Stott, J.P.

,, C. Whitaker

Councillor F. Ellis.

,, D. Hutchings.

,, H. Lowery.

,, L. Moore.

,, G. Pilmer.

,, J. H. Taylor.

,, S. Tiffany.

,, R. Wheeler.

,, O. F. O. Widdrington.

,, G. G. Wilson.

Co-opted Members:

Mr. C. R. Duffin

Representing Wakefield
Executive Council.

Dr. A. M. R. Heron

Dr. J. Skirrow

}

Representing Local
Medical Committee.Alderman (Mrs.) E. H.
Crowe, J.P.Representing Hospital Manage-
ment Committee No. 9

Councillor L. S. Blakeley

Representing Hospital Manage-
ment Committee No. 10.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1954

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:—

CYRIL GEORGE KAY THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:—

GILBERT TATTERSALL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.,
D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer:—

JOHN WILLIAM PRICE, M.B., Ch.B.

Principal School Dental Officer:—

G. S. CUBITT, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Dental Officer to Ante-Natal Clinics (Part-time):—

G. B. CREIGHTON, L.D.S. (Sheffield).

Public Analyst (Part-time):—

C. H. MANLEY, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.I.C.

Chest Physician (Part-time):—

J. K. SCOTT, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Chest Physician (Part-time):—

J. A. DICK, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

WILLIAM ROBERTS, (a), (b).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, (b), (c).

District Sanitary Inspectors:—

NORMAN BUCKLE, (b), (c).

GEORGE HEPWORTH, (b), (c).

ROLAND MURGATROYD, (b), (c).

JOHN A. WINTERBURN, (b), (c).

- (a) Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Certificate of R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board.

*Health Visiting Staff.**Senior Health Visitor:—*

HANNAH BELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.

Health Visitors:—

JOAN GAFFNEY, S.R.N., C.M.B. Certificate (Part I.),
H.V.'s Certificate.

ELSIE INMAN, S.R.N., C.M.B., Certificate (Part I.),
H.V.'s Certificate.

AMY MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.

SARAH ROXBY PEARSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s
Certificate.

MARGARET PATRICIA PROCTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V.'S Certificate. (Resigned 23rd June, 1954.)

ANN A. WARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate. (Part-
time.)

Student Health Visitor:—

ROSE DAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced training
October, 1954.)

Superintendent, Home Nursing Service:—

MARY ROBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

Home Nurses at 31st December, 1954:—

FULL-TIME:—

ELIZABETH GUTTERIDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

MONICA HEALEY, S.E.A.N.

ROBINA ELIZABETH SCOTT, S.R.N.

BETTY DOREEN TOMLIN, S.R.N.

PART-TIME:—

MABEL FLORIS APPLETON, S.R.N.

HARRIET HARROP, S.E.A.N.

ETHEL MAUD HOLLAND, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

GWENDOLINE PROCTOR, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

ALICE SOOTHILL, S.R.N.

MABEL WARD, S.R.N.

ELSIE WILBY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Physiotherapist:—

NORA McMANUS.

Matron, Burneytops Nursery:—

EILEEN MOSLEY, S.R.N., R.F.N.

Municipal District Midwives:—

IRENE BUTTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Resigned 26th June, 1954.)

BRIDGID CROWTHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

PHYLLIS M. HAW, S.R.N., S.C.M.

IDA LESSONS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ELSIE M. MARSHALL, S.C.M.

ISABELLA A. T. POW, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.

(Appointed 9th August, 1954.)

WINIFRED RADCLIFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Resigned 31st December, 1954.)

School Clinic, etc., Nurse:—

MARGARET E. DOWNING.

Dental Attendant:—

BARBARA WARD.

Domestic Help Organiser:—

SARAH H. COX.

Venereal Diseases Social Worker (Part-time):—

HILDA WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.

Mental Health.

“Duly Authorised Officers” (Part-time):—

HARRY B. CARR.

ALFRED HUDSON.

Mental Health Social Worker (Part-time):—

JOHN MARSDEN.

Supervisor, Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives:—

PHYLLIS MARY VOGELER.

Ambulance Officer:—

ROBERT HOPWOOD.

CLERICAL STAFF at 31st December, 1954:—

Chief Clerk:—

WILLIAM V. MORRIS.

Assistant Chief Clerk:—

RAYMOND D. SCOTT.

School Health Services Clerk:—

HERBERT W. TATE.

Accounts, etc., Clerk:—

EDWIN MORTON.

Senior Female Clerk:—

PHYLLIS WADDINGTON, A.S.C.T.

Clerks:—

VERA ALLEN, Domestic Help Section.

HARLAND A. BENTON, Sanitary Section

DOREEN BLANSHARD, School Health Services Section.

FREDERICK C. DEWS, Sanitary Section.

MARGARET DRIVER, Principal Child Welfare Centre.

MARJORIE GOODWIN, General Office.

BETTY HARVEY, Sanitary Section.

JOYCE E. NICHOLSON, General Office.

BETTY PINDER, Domestic Help Section.

VALERIE G. SATTERSFITT, Principal Child Welfare
Centre.

STUART S. SPURR, General Office.

GLENYS WRIGHT, Ambulance Service Section.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres) 5,800

Population:—

(a) Census, 1951 (vide Registrar General's Preliminary Report) 60,380

(b) Registrar General's Estimated Home Population, Mid-year, 1954 59,750

Number of Inhabited houses at end of 1954, according

To Rate Books 18,195

Rateable Value, 1st April, 1954 £439,163

Sum represented by a penny rate, 1954 . . Gross £1,760
Net £1,740

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Registered Live Births—Legitimate . .	883	463	420
Illegitimate . .	41	20	21
	<hr/> 924	<hr/> 483	<hr/> 441

Crude Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population 15.5

Comparable Birth-rate 15.8

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Still-births	24	13	11
Still-birth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births . .			26.0

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Deaths	746	372	374
Crude Death-rate per 1,000 population			12.5
Comparable Death-rate			13.1

Maternal Deaths:—

Puerperal Infection	—	{ Rates per 1,000 total }		0.00
Other Puerperal causes	1	{ (live and still) births }		1.05
Total	<hr/> 1			<hr/> 1.05

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants	22	Rate per 1000 live births	23.8
Legitimate infants	21	Rate per 1,000 leg. live births	23.8
Illegitimate infants	1	Rate per 1,000 illeg. live births	24.4

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Wakefield during the year 1954 was 1,076 including 382 non-residents. In addition, 52 deaths of residents occurred outside the City. The number of resident deaths was therefore 746 (372 males and 374 females), giving a crude death rate of 12.5 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the years 1953 and 1952 were 12.5 and 11.2 respectively.

In order to make the above crude death rate comparable with the rates in other areas where population may be constituted differently from that of Wakefield, it is necessary to apply a "comparability factor" calculated for each area by the Registrar General. In the case of Wakefield the factor for 1954 is 1.05, which gives a death rate of 13.1 corrected for comparability with the rates for other areas which have been adjusted in a similar manner.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales for 1954 was 11.3, and for the County Boroughs and Great Towns 12.0.

More than 64 per cent. of the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were as follows:—

	<i>Percentage of No. of Deaths total deaths</i>	
Heart Disease	273	36.6
Intra-cranial vascular lesions ..	90	12.1
Cancer	114	15.3

Table II summarises all deaths belonging to the City under causes, age groups and wards.

Infant Mortality.

The number of infant deaths (under one year of age) was 22 (11 males and 11 females), giving an infantile mortality rate of 23.8 per 1,000 live births, compared with 35.3 in 1953, 30.1 in 1952, and 32.8 in 1951. The corresponding rate for the whole of England and Wales was 25.5.

The neo-natal mortality (*i.e.* during the first four weeks of life) was 14.1, as compared with 22 in 1953, 13 in 1952, and 16 in 1951. The corresponding rate for the whole of England and Wales was 17.7.

I feel that we can say that we have something to congratulate ourselves upon when the Infantile Mortality rate is now down as far as 23.8 per 1,000.

It would be difficult to give all the reasons for this, but not a little credit is due to the Health Visitors and Midwives for the information, advice and guidance which they give about the care of children.

This decrease in the infantile mortality rate also reflects the general improvement in the health of pregnant women, and I would attribute this to the increased availability and variety of foods, and the general prosperity throughout the country, with full employment.

Births.

The total number of live births registered in the City among residents was 762. The Registrar General's figure, including births in respect of residents confined outside the City was 924, as compared with 935 in 1953. The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the population for 1954 was therefore 15.5, as compared with 15.7 in 1953.

As in the case of the death rate, the Registrar General supplies an area comparability factor for application to the birth rate. This factor for 1954 is 1.02, giving a birth rate of 15.8 corrected for comparability with the rates of other areas adjusted in a similar manner.

Care of Premature Infants.

A small ward in the Manygates Maternity Hospital is equipped for use as a premature baby nursery, and if necessary babies born on the district are admitted to this ward.

During the year, the total number of premature babies born to Wakefield residents (as adjusted by transferred notifications) was 65. Of these 22 were born at home and 43 in hospitals.

Of the 22 premature babies born at home, 19 were nursed entirely at home, and 3 were admitted to hospital. One of the babies nursed at home died within 24 hours of birth and two admitted to hospital also died within 24 hours. At the end of one month the remaining 19 babies had all survived.

Of the 43 premature babies born in hospital, 4 died during the first 24 hours, and a total of 38 survived at the end of one month.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Home Nursing Service.

During the year 1954, a total of 1,202 cases were attended by the Home Nurses, comprising 924 medical cases, 177 surgical cases, 6 infectious disease cases, 46 tuberculosis cases, 18 maternal complications, and 31 others.

The total number of visits paid by the Home Nurses was 34,138.

514 patients attended were 65 years of age or over at the time of the first visit during the year, 64 were children under the age of 5 years at the time of the first visit. 248 patients had more than 24 visits during the year.

Miss M. Robson acts as Superintendent of the Home Nurses. At the end of the year the Home Nursing staff comprised, in addition to the Superintendent, 4 whole time and 7 part time nurses.

Domestic Help Service.

The Domestic Help Service, which was commenced in the latter part of 1948, under the provisions of Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to function during the year. Miss S. H. Cox acts as Domestic Help Organiser.

During the year 1954, Domestic Help was provided in 621 cases, comprising Maternity (including expectant mothers) 51 cases, Tuberculosis 7 cases, Chronic sick including aged and infirm 289 cases, Others 274 cases. In addition, a "Sitter Up" service was provided in 3 cases.

At the end of the year 4 whole time and 66 part time Domestic Helps were employed.

Laboratory Facilities.

General Laboratory services are provided by the Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street. These arrangements include the bacteriological examination of water, milk and pathological specimens. Chemical analyses of Wakefield Corporation water supply have been made by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder, of Halifax, and bacteriological examinations have been made by the Public Health Laboratory. The chemical analyses of food, drugs and fertilisers are carried out by Mr. C. H. Manley, M.A.(Oxon.), F.R.I.C., of Leeds.

Ambulance Service.

The following table shows the number of patients conveyed, number of journeys and mileage each month during the year 1954:—

Month	No. of Patients Conveyed		Mileage				Cases of Accident and illness in the street	
			AMBULANCES		SITTING CASE VEHICLES			
	By Ambu- ances	By Cars	Town Jour- neys	Distance Jour- neys	Town Jour- neys	Distance Jour- neys	Within the City	Out- side City
Jan.	1394	1000	1814	2813	2990	3790	24	1
Feb.	1378	968	1658	2321	2769	2977	9	1
March	1519	893	2005	2855	2940	3350	25	3
April	1012	980	1294	2530	2347	4704	17	—
May	1290	1009	1345	2395	3189	4303	11	—
June	1192	974	1156	3042	2829	4374	14	—
July	1184	1073	1249	3041	2929	5241	17	—
August	497	743	1072	2196	1787	4305	22	—
Sept.	1443	896	1863	2016	2385	4205	10	1
October	1044	888	1585	2685	2087	4039	16	1
Nov.	1435	996	2220	3547	2426	3649	28	2
Dec.	1206	886	2155	3122	2290	4152	18	—
Totals	14594*	11306	19416	32563	30968	49089	211	9

* Includes Children conveyed to & from Occupation Centre

Total Mileage — 132,036

Vehicle Maintenance Depot.

The Vehicle Maintenance Depot continued to function throughout the year, and the work carried out is indicated in the following particulars:—

Department	No. of Vehicles Serviced	Man hours spent on Vehicles		
		Mechanic	Assistant	Total
Health (Ambulance Service) ..	10	1389½	1091½	2481
Health (Home Nursing Cars)	2	65	62	127
Health (Home Nursing Cycles, Wheel Chairs, etc.) ..	12	150	113½	263½
Health (Utility Van) ..	1	28	20	48
Education ..	2	87½	78½	166
Women's Voluntary Services	1	60½	52	112½
Fire Service ..	2	3½	3	6½
Cemetery ..	2	6	7	13
Waterworks ..	4	154½	95½	250
Parks ..	2	13½	8½	22
Civil Defence ..	3	78	91	169
TOTALS ..	41	2036	1622½	3658½

Dental Treatment.

(1) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers.*

I am indebted to Mr. G. B. Creighton, L.D.S., who acts as part-time Dental Officer in connection with the Ante-Natal Clinic, for the following statement of work carried out during the year 1954:—

(a) Number examined	..	..	..	..	..	64
Found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	63
Number treated	..	..	..	..	..	63
Made dentally fit	..	..	..	..	..	39

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided:—*

Extractions	..	..	..	..	..	381
Anaesthetics—local	..	..	..	..	..	395
Fillings	..	..	..	..	..	13
Scalings or scaling and gum treatment	..	..	..	..	..	42
Silver nitrate treatment	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dentures provided—Complete	..	..	..	..	..	31
Dentures Provided—Partial	..	..	..	..	..	20

(2) *Children under 5 years of age.*

I am indebted to the School Dental Officer (Mr. G. S. Cubitt, L.D.S.) for the following statement of work carried out by him during the year 1954 in respect of children under 5 years of age:—

(a) Number examined	..	..	..	..	..	95
Found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	71
Number treated	..	..	..	..	..	58
Made dentally fit	..	..	..	..	..	53

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided:—*

Extractions	..	..	..	..	..	86
Anaesthetics—local	..	..	..	..	..	60
Anaesthetics—general	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fillings	..	..	..	..	..	4
Silver Nitrate treatment	..	..	..	..	..	11
Dressings	..	..	..	..	..	11

MENTAL HEALTH

Duties under the National Health Service Act—Lunacy and Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency.

There is a Mental Health Sub-Committee, consisting of eight members of the Health Committee (including two medical practitioners). Meetings are held when required.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health are approved Medical Officers for the purpose of certificates under the Mental Deficiency Acts. Two Welfare Officers (Mr. H. B. Carr and Mr. A. Hudson) act as part time "Duly Authorised Officers" in connection with the taking of initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness, and also carry out after-care work in this connection. A Mental Health Social Worker—Mr. John Marsden—is employed by Hospital Management Committee No. 10 for work at Stanley Royd Hospital for the Management Committee, and also for work in the City on behalf of the Wakefield Corporation, the Corporation assuming responsibility for payment of 40 per cent. of his salary, etc. The Health Visitors carry out duties in connection with the care and supervision of mental defectives, and in connection with the after-care of persons suffering from mental illness.

The Scope and Details of Mental Health.

Mr. Marsden has prepared the following notes at my request.

During the first half of the year referrals for after-care continued at about the same, or perhaps at a slightly lower rate than has been the case for the past three years but, in the second half of the year there was a very sudden falling off, indeed, during the six months ended December 31st only some half dozen cases were referred. Of these one was self referred, one was a transfer from another area and the remaining four came from Stanley Royd Hospital from which source have always come most requests for after-care, although here too, as will be seen, there has been a marked reduction in the number of referrals.

There has of course, been a considerable amount of work done on cases which had been referred previously, and some fifteen ex-hospital patients who had received after-care earlier but whose case files had been closed, asked for further help with such problems as finding new employment, difficult domestic and interpersonal relationships or advice as to how to obtain further treatment. Whether there has been any change of policy regarding aftercare I am unable to say, nor can I offer any satisfactory explanation of the greatly reduced number of requests.

As I have said in a previous report I consider two days per week insufficient time for a social worker to adequately cover all the demands and needs of a city with the population of Wakefield in the field of mental health social work. In the time at my disposal I have been able to do very little intensive case work indeed, and at any one time have only been able to select one or two cases for close attention, whereas I consider that much more valuable work would have been possible had time been available. This is particularly true where preventive work has been required and where a close contact over a period has been necessary.

In my opinion, therefore, a full time worker is required in Wakefield if an adequate mental health social service is to develop. This could, I believe, be achieved either by a full time worker being employed by the City or by a social worker from an adequately staffed psychiatric social work department at Stanley Royd Hospital. In either case the person concerned could maintain close working contacts both with the Medical Officer of Health and with the Hospital doctors responsible for the treatment of people referred for after-care.

Except in very large cities and towns, which because of their size are able to provide comprehensive mental health services, I think there is a tendency for the latter set-up to obtain, that is, for the local Mental Hospital to retain contact with its patients for some considerable time after discharge from hospital.

In some areas another arrangement seems to work satisfactorily. A psychiatric social worker, or a mental health social worker *with case work experience* is employed in the Duly Authorised Officers' Department and is, in fact, a D.A.O. too. In this case the social worker is able to provide the case work and also, in emergencies, to perform the statutory duties connected with the admission to hospital of people with whom he has had close contact.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers (Messrs. Carr and Hudson) during 1954:—

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Certified	..	..	..	..	40	35	75
Voluntary	..	..	..	..	15	20	35
Reported and investigated but not							
Certified	..	..	..	..	11	10	21
					<u>66</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>131</u>

Mental Deficiency.

The attached table shows the number of cases dealt with in 1954, and the position at 1st January, 1955.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938.

	During 1954				Total cases on Authority's registers as at 1.1.55			
	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Particulars of cases reported during 1954.								
(a) Cases at 31st December ascertained to be defective "subject to be dealt with". Reports by:—								
(i) Local Education Authorities on children								
(1) While at School or liable to attend	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) On leaving Special Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) On leaving Ordinary Schools	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Police or by Courts....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other sources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st Dec. as defectives "subject to be dealt with"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported but not confirmed as defectives by 31st Dec. and thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of cases reported during the year	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

	During 1954				Total as at 1st January, 1955			
	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2. Disposal of cases.								
(a) of the cases ascertained to be defective "subject to be dealt with"—number								
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	—	4	—	—	5	5	27	22
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(iv) Admitted to Institutions	—	—	—	—	3	3	34	25
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be Defective "subject to be dealt with"—Number								
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	1	—	—	—	1	—	28	32
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of item 2	1	4	—	—	9	8	90	80
3. Classification of defectives in Community on 1.1.55								
(a) Cases included in item 2(a) (i) to (iii) above in need of institutional care :—								
(1) In urgent need of institutional care :—								
(i) cot and chair cases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(iii) medium grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) high grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Not in urgent need of institutional care :—								
(i) cot and chair cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(iii) medium grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) high grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of item 3(a)	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—

					<i>Under age 16</i>		<i>Aged 16 and over</i>	
					<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
(b) Of the cases included in items 2(a) (i) and 2(b) (i) overleaf, number considered suitable for :—								
(i) Occupation Centre	....	....	....		10	4	5	6
(ii) Industrial centre	....	....	....		—	—	—	—
(iii) Home training	....	....	....		—	—	—	—
Total of item 3(b)	....	....	....		10	4	5	6
(c) Of cases included in item 3(b) number receiving training on 1.1.55 :—								
(i) in occupation centre	....	....	....		10	3	5	6
(ii) in industrial centre	....	....	....		—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	....	....	....		—	—	—	—
Total of item 3(c)	....	....	....		10	3	5	6

4. Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions, under Community Care (including Voluntary Supervision) or in "Places of Safety" on 1st January, 1954, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1954.

			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
(a)	Ceased to be under care	....	—	2	2
(b)	Died, removed from area, or lost sight of	....	—	3	3
	Total	....	—	5	5

5. Of the total number of Mental Defectives under Supervision or Guardianship or no longer under care.

(a)	Number who have given birth to children while unmarried during 1954	...	....	....	1
				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(b)	Number who have married during 1954	....	—	—	—

Occupation Centre.

1954 is the first year during which we have been able to assess the work of the Occupation Centre over a full year and the results have been very satisfactory. The Centre continued to provide accommodation for 50 pupils, which is now evenly divided between City cases and West Riding cases. The attendance has been good and the average daily attendance for the year was 43.

On the 5th November, 1954, the Occupation Centre was Inspected by an Inspector of the Board of Control, who reported as follows:—

Centre	Wakefield.
Date of Visit	November 5th, 1954.
Centre Open	9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 8.50 a.m. to 3.40 p.m. Staff.
Supervisor:	Mrs. Vogeler.
Class Room	As before.
Maximum Places	50
Regr. V.S. Total	53
Average attendance	46
Today's attendance	44
Guides	26 West Riding children, 18 come by bus, 2 come and go alone, 6 children escorted by parents. 27 Wakefield children, 3 escorted by parents. 24 by ambulance doing two journeys. Escorts on all conveyances. 1 staff escort (West Riding—paid Escort).
Helpers, Voluntary	—
Helpers, paid	<i>Assistants:</i> Miss Henson Miss Barker Mrs. Baines, Domestic Helper, employed full time. Mrs. Lample, dinnertime assistant, 2½ hours per day.
Work taught	Usual O.C. subject.
Amusements	Indoor and outdoor games.

Remarks.

The high standard achieved in this Occupation Centre, which was opened less than two years ago, and the excellent organisation of training on progressive lines and the maintenance of easy discipline signify keen and happy teamwork, on which I congratulate Mrs. Vogeler and every member of her staff.

From observations made today it was appreciated that members of the staff excelled in various branches of the work, *e.g.* music, physical exercises, dancing, handwork and the training of the very young. By the encouragement and scope afforded to them each has become a specialist in one or more subjects. Such organisation cannot but result in satisfactory progress being made throughout the centre. I was pleased to see such good equipment on the provision of which the Committee has been very considerate.

Medical supervision is good, and medical examinations are carried out twice yearly. Clinic facilities are available for emergencies—dental treatment is referred to the individual's own dentist.

A well-balanced midday dinner was nicely and quickly served today. Serviettes are now used by the older members, and in many other ways the social side of the training is not lost sight of.

*Signed M. G. Milne-Redhead,
Inspector of the Board of Control.*

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

It was not necessary to institute proceedings under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year 1954.

This section of the law is useful, but it is most often not necessary to invoke the law, nor is it desirable. Every effort is made to persuade aged and infirm persons to voluntarily accept accommodation under this part of the Act. The greater number of these cases accept the inevitable. With the co-operation of the Welfare Services Department, four such cases were thus persuaded during the year.

National Assistance Acts—Incidence of Blindness.

I am indebted to the Director of Welfare Services for the following Table A relating to the year 1954, during which period 18 persons were admitted to the Blind Register and 10 persons were admitted to the Partially Sighted Register.

A. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

	<i>Cause of Disability</i>			
	<i>Cata-ract</i>	<i>Glau-coma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ..	8	1	—	5
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	9	1	—	4
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	—	—	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year 1954. Table B. below is, therefore, a nil return.

B. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	Nil
(ii) Number of cases in which:—	
(a) Vision lost	Nil
(b) Vision impaired	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	Nil

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Day and Hours.</i>
Principal Child Welfare Centre, "The Cliffe," 15, Margaret Street.	Monday to Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Manygates Child Welfare Centre, Barnsley Road.	Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Snapethorpe Hall Child Wel- fare Centre, Hall Rd., Lupset	Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics, Principal Child Welfare Centre.	Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics, Principal Child Welfare Centre.	By Appointment.
Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic, Principal Child Wel- fare Centre.	By appointment.
Vaccination of Infants	At Child Welfare Centres by appointment.
School Clinic, Town Hall Chambers : Minor Ailments Dental Ophthalmic	Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. Daily by appointment. By appointment.
Branch Minor Ailments Clinics Snapethorpe School Manygates C.W. Centre Heath View School	Daily, 9 a.m. Daily, 9 a.m. Daily, 9 a.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic, Clayton Hospital.	<i>Men.</i> Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Wednesday, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. <i>Women and Children.</i> Monday, 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

WAKEFIELD WATER.

I am indebted to the Waterworks Engineer (Mr. T. E. S. White, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.), for the following notes regarding the Water Supply during the year 1954.

Results of Bacteriological Examinations of Raw Water from Ringstone and Ryburn Main

(a) *Raw Water from Ryburn Main—4 samples taken during the year.*

1 test (10.2.54) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37° C—Nil per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—Nil per 100 ml.

1 test (5.5.54) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37 C—1 per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—1 per 100 ml.

1 test (4.8.54) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37 C—18+ per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—18+ per 100 ml.

1 test (2.11.54) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37 C—9 per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—6 per 100 ml.

(b) *Raw Water from Ringstone Main—4 samples taken during the year.*

3 tests (10.2.54, 5.5.54, 4.8.54) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37 C—Nil per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—Nil per 100 ml.

1 test (2.11.54) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37 C—16 per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—16 per 100 ml.

Results of Bacteriological Examinations of Water going into Supply.

86 samples were taken in various parts of the City and meter houses of Outdistricts, including samples taken at Lindale Hill Service Reservoir and Jaw Hill Filtration Works.

The results of all samples were as follows:—

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—Nil.

Faecal Coli, B Coli type 1—Nil.

Results of Chemical Analysis of Water.

(1) Raw Water from Ringstone Main collected at Ardsley.
3 samples taken during the year.

	Date of Examination			Average
	Feb. 10	May 5	Nov. 2	
Total Solids	70	70	53	64.33
Mineral Matter	60	54	50	54.66
Chlorides as NaCl	26	28	20	24.66
Free Ammonia	0.36	0.24	0.152	0.25
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.1	0.06	0.08	0.08
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.27	0.04	0.83	0.38
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.15	0.15	0.09	0.13
Temporary Hardness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness	20	21	18	19.66
Permanent Hardness	20	21	18	19.66
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acidity in terms of CaO	10	10	10	10
pH Value	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.66
Colour—Hazen Units	5	5	15	8.33
Turbidity—Silica Scale	5	5	10	6.66
Manganese	0.14	0.14	0.27	0.18

(Results expressed in parts per million)

(2) Raw Water from the Ryburn Main collected at Ardsley.
3 samples taken during the year.

	Date of Examination			Average
	Feb. 10	May 5	Nov. 2	
Total Solids	95	92	80	89
Mineral Matter	72	72	64	69.33
Chlorides as NaCl	25	27	25	25.66
Free Ammonia	0.08	0.02	0.024	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.18	0.67	0.91	0.59
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.30	0.15	0.24	0.23
Temporary Hardness	Nil	3	Nil	1
Permanent Hardness	31	30	30	30.33
Total Hardness	31	33	30	31.33
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	Nil	3	Nil	1
Acidity in terms of CaO	5	Nil	5	3.33
pH Value	4.4	5.3	4.5	4.73
Colour—Hazen Units	5	15	10	10
Turbidity—Silica Scale	5	15	18	12.66
Manganese	0.38	0.5	0.34	0.40

(Results expressed in parts per million)

(3) Water collected from Tap in Public Health Laboratory,
Wood Street.

	Date of Examination			Average
	Feb. 10	May 5	Nov. 2	
Total Solids	114	106	108	109.33
Mineral Matter	89	90	77	85.33
Chlorides as NaCl	27	28	26	27
Free Ammonia	0.06	0.04	0.012	0.03
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.06	Nil	0.15	0.03
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.3	0.3	0.16	0.25
Temporary Hardness	15	20	15	16.66
Total Hardness	57	54	55	55.33
Permanent Hardness	42	34	40	38.66
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	15	20	15	16.66
Acidity in terms of CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Free Chlorine—Actual Free	Nil	Nil	0.01	Nil
Total including chloramines	Nil	0.04	0.02	0.02
pH Value	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
Colour—Hazen Units	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Turbidity—Silica Scale	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.15	0.04	0.02	0.07

(Results expressed in parts per million)

Untreated water was again supplied to Ossett from the Ryburn pipe line, in accordance with their agreement with the Corporation. The quantity taken was 7,569,000 gallons during 1954.

Wakefield Water (Trunk Mains) Order, 1954, came into operation on 25th June, 1954, authorising the laying of a large trunk main commencing near Ardsley Reservoir and connecting to the existing mains in Ferry Lane, Stanley. The main will augment the existing inlet and outlet mains to the filter works, and should it be necessary, will permit alternative chemical treatment to be used by coagulation of the raw moorland waters through pH adjustment alone. This would, of course, necessitate the by-passing of Ardsley Reservoir.

To offset the increasing demand principally associated with the new Power Station now under construction at Agbrigg, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have been approached concerning the installation of high speed prefilters, which are intended to assist the slow sand beds by the interception of a large proportion of the chemical floc and filterable particles.

During the year, further areas of land were purchased for the purposes of the undertaking, and these were all in the vicinity of the catchment area.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

(By JOHN PERCIVAL WHITEHEAD, Chief Sanitary Inspector).

General Remarks.

In presenting the review of the work of sanitary inspection for the year 1954 it will be found that the summary of inspections and other data follow in the same form as in previous years.

All the work done during 1954 in the Sanitary Inspector's Section of the Health Department was carried out under the supervision of my predecessor, Mr. W. Roberts.

The housing position still remains a problem not only to the Local Authority but to the persons who are occupying houses which do not meet modern requirements. It would seem, however, that the Government have not lost sight of this fact and a little hope can now be raised with the introduction of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

The high cost of property repairs does tend to cause neglect of essential work and in the long run serious deterioration. It is to be hoped, however, that the appropriate sections of the above-mentioned Act will be noted by owners of dwelling houses.

Assistance to owners is also available under the terms of the Housing Act, 1949 (Improvement Grants) but it is disappointing to find that owners of property suitable for improvement are not using the provisions of this Act to a greater degree.

The supervision of work on food preparation has taken up a good deal of the Inspector's time, and the steady progress in the methods of handling, distribution and storage previously made has been maintained. Restrictions on the slaughter of animals for human consumption were removed during the year and regular slaughtering was commenced at one private slaughter-house, thus necessitating regular inspections by the Meat Inspector.

The milk supply has been carefully watched throughout the year and it is pleasing the report that generally a good standard both in regard to bacterial and chemical content has been attained.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Total number of inspections made	12,228
----------------------------------	----	----	----	--------

Dwellinghouses.

Ordinary	873
Re Overcrowding	125
Special Survey	709
Re Notifiable Disease	184
Housing act, 1936, Clearance Areas (Clearance of Buildings)	284
Applications for Tenancies Municipal Houses ..	542
Municipal Houses inspected prior to reletting ..	153

Sanitary Conveniences.

Water closets	289
Trough closets	22
Privies and pail closets	15
Urinals	119

Refuse Storage.

Ashplaces	47
Ashbins	1,272

Drains and Sewers.

Drains	252
Sewers	131
Street gullies	55

Factories.

Factories (with mechanical power)	176
Factories (without mechanical power)	41
Other premises (including restaurant kitchens and stables)	77
Outworkers	9

Food Storage, Preparation, etc.

Bakehouses (with mechanical power)	101
Bakehouses (without mechanical power)	16
Dairies, milk shops, milk stores	216
Fishmongers' shops and stalls	7
Fruit and vegetable shops and stores (including hawkers' stores)	68
Fish Frying Premises	89

Food Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	68
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	143
Markets (Borough)	..	..	..	..	..	71
Slaughterhouses (Borough)	..	..	..	..	..	819
Slaughterhouses (Private)	..	..	..	..	..	149

Miscellaneous.

Animals, poultry, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	44
Accumulations—Manure	..	..	..	..	..	91
Accumulations—Other than Manure	..	..	..	..	..	84
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	4
Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	..	30
Dangerous Structures	..	..	..	..	..	25
Entertainment Houses	..	..	..	..	..	47
Houses let in lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	25
Meetings with owners and tradesmen	..	..	..	..	..	393
Miscellaneous (including cesspools, watercourses, refuse tips, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	17
Offensive trades (excluding fish fryers)	..	..	..	..	..	11
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	32
Special Notices of Slaughter	..	..	..	..	..	36
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	24
Shops (Shops Act)	..	..	..	..	..	380
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	228
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	62
Verminous premises	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sanitary inspections	..	..	..	..	..	2,241
Special visits (not classified)	..	..	..	..	..	900
Visits to premises re rat infestation	..	..	..	..	..	264
Van dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	112
Yards and courts	..	..	..	..	..	49

Notices served.

Informal notices served	..	..	..	..	..	173
Informal notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1953)	..	..	..	..	..	151
Statutory notices served	..	..	..	..	..	14
Statutory notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1953)	..	..	..	..	..	8
Notices outstanding at end of 1954	..	..	..	..	..	36
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins	..	..	..	..	..	249
Verbal notices given and complied with for the remedy of defects, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	368
Letters sent regarding remedy of defects, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	195
Matters referred to the City Engineer	..	..	..	..	..	170

Matters referred to the Waterworks Engineer	..	—
Complaints received	.. .. .	1,055
Complaints confirmed	.. .. .	834
Nuisances found	.. .. .	162

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

No proceedings were taken on default of action under the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year.

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Dwelling Houses.

Water supply improved	.. .. .	£
Cleansed	.. .. .	5
Vermin infested (disinfested)	.. .. .	1
Overcrowding abated	.. .. .	2
Dampness remedied	.. .. .	51
Roofs repaired	.. .. .	29
Eavespouts or downspouts repaired	.. .. .	45
Rain water fall pipes disconnected	.. .. .	12
External walls, chimneys repaired or repointed	.. .. .	23
Internal walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	.. .. .	24
Windows repaired	.. .. .	17
New floors laid or repaired	.. .. .	10
Fireplaces, ovens and set pots repaired	.. .. .	27
Washing accommodation provided or improved	.. .. .	9
Ventilation improved	.. .. .	2
Doors repaired	.. .. .	6
Yards paved	.. .. .	2
Yards cleansed	.. .. .	6
Dangerous structures removed	.. .. .	6
Coal stores improved	.. .. .	1
Floors ventilated	.. .. .	—

Drains.

Repaired	.. .. .	25
Drains choked	.. .. .	55
Drains cleansed by owners	.. .. .	55
Reconstructed	.. .. .	2
Ventilated	.. .. .	—
Disconnected	.. .. .	—

Sinks.

New sinks provided	9
Sink waste pipes trapped	10
Sink waste pipes repaired	39
Other waste pipes repaired	—

Sewers.

Cleansed	58
Street gullies cleansed	35

Water Closets.

Cleansed or limewashed	5
Repaired	92
Reconstructed	11
Additional provided	3

Urinals.

Cleansed or improved	3
Repaired	1

Accumulations Removed.

Manure	7
Other than manure	44
Animals, poultry, etc. Nuisances abated	5

Ashbins and Ashplaces.

Movable galvanised iron ashbins renewed (at shops and stores)	25
Movable galvanised iron ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits	4
Dry ashplaces abolished	1
Ashplaces repaired	4

Closet Accommodation.

The total closet accommodation in the City is as follows:—

Water closets	21,445
Trough water closets	97
Privies	23
Pail closets	10

A total of 481 water closets have been installed in new and existing properties during 1954.

The 97 trough water closets remaining are situated in the following Municipal Wards: North Westgate (5), South Westgate (8), St. John's (14), Eastmoor (3), Northgate (17), Kirkgate (2), Primrose Hill (21), Calder (27). All the conveniences serve dwelling houses, and the houses concerned are of a sub-standard type.

Of the 23 privy closets remaining 20 are attached to dwelling houses and 3 serve workshops, and the closets are situated in areas where no sewerage facilities are available.

Ten pail closets still remain, 6 being attached to dwelling houses, and 4 serve a workshop. It is impossible to convert these closets owing to the lack of a proper sewerage scheme.

Refuse Storage Accommodation.

The following sets out in detail the operation of the provisions of Section 125 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924:—

Total number of ashbins on the maintenance scheme at the end of 1953	7,034
Number of ashbins placed on maintenance during 1954:	
Ashbins supplied by Corporation	239
Ashbins supplied by Owners	35
Total number of ashbins on maintenance at the end of 1954	7,308
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under the maintenance scheme during 1954	382

NOTES ON SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The pollution of the atmosphere still remains one of those sanitary reforms where an improvement is long overdue and even though many improved forms of heating are now available there are still tons of soot, etc., being annually emitted into the atmosphere. For some time now comment has continued to be made at the lack of progress in smoke abatement and this would appear to be due in no small measure to the apathy of the general public in this matter.

The winter of 1952 which provided some of the worst fogs known gave rise to serious concern and in consequence the final report of the Beaver Committee on Air Pollution was issued during 1954. The Committee said their belief that air pollution on the scale with which we are familiar is an evil which should not be tolerated. The report covers all forms of air pollution and it is felt that if the recommendations set out in the report are acted upon a great stride will have been made towards securing happier and healthier conditions for millions of people.

Table I.

Emission of Smoke from Industrial Chimneys, 1954.

No. of Boilers	No. of Observations	Dense Black Smoke—mins. in the $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.									
		Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5-10
1	51	47	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
2	54	45	2	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	—
3	34	28	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	2
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilns and furnaces	28	23	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	167	143	2	—	4	4	7	1	1	—	5

Table II.

Monthly Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges
1953 and 1954.

Month.	Tons of total solids per square mile					
	Clarence Park Station		Art Gallery Station		Kettlethorpe Station	
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
January	10.66	6.74	12.78	7.83	8.61	—
February	13.92	7.30	13.81	12.55	11.06	—
March	10.72	10.27	64.73	18.98	10.03	—
April	7.09	8.40	21.43	20.22	11.02	9.74
May	14.93	10.13	20.73	21.54	8.67	7.26
June	6.94	10.32	16.14	16.70	6.96	6.71
July	10.50	9.84	13.52	25.48	9.35	9.16
August	19.29	9.90	15.58	13.23	7.19	2.45
September	9.19	7.58	16.20	10.36	8.26	7.48
October	8.12	8.90	13.54	15.87	7.61	8.67
November	11.26	7.25	16.36	10.13	9.36	7.53
December	8.27	9.40	11.61	7.96	7.40	8.72
Average per month	10.90	8.83	19.70	15.07	8.79	7.52

Table III.

Annual Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges in Wakefield from 1944 to 1954.

Year (Monthly average)	Tons of total solids per square mile		
	Clarence Park Station	Art Gallery Station	Kettlethorpe Station
1944	12.65	22.05	—
1945	14.96	17.39	—
1946	9.89	17.94	—
1947	10.97	18.26	—
1948	10.00	19.79	—
1949	8.80	17.32	—
1950	12.09	16.41	—
1951	12.57	19.53	—
1952	9.62	17.82	—
1953	8.83	15.07	7.52
1954	10.90	19.70	8.79

RODENT CONTROL.

This work has been carried on as in previous years and with good results. Systematic checks are made at premises where attraction for rats and mice does arise and it is by these regular visits that the rat population is kept down to a minimum. In addition to the actual destruction of rats much advice has been given to occupiers of premises on how to proof their premises against rat infestation, this again tending to reduce the rat population.

Sewer maintenance treatment was carried out by the City Engineer's Department during the year.

The following are details of the work carried out by the Rodent Operator:—

Business premises treated	..	..	..	..	75
Private dwellings treated	..	..	..	..	42
Corporation properties treated	..	..	..	..	21
Properties surveyed	..	..	..	..	1,127
Baits laid..	..	..	..	..	4,037
Estimated number of rats destroyed	..	..	..	..	1,099

Two notices were served requiring the destruction of rats and the carrying out of proofing works under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, during the year.

CANAL BOATS

The number of canal boats inspected during 1954 was 30, and the boats inspected were occupied by 53 persons, 51 adults and 2 children (males 48, females 3, children 2 females). No infringements were found during the year, all the boats complying with the requirements of the Act and Regulations.

The total number of boats on the register is two, the same as last year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register at end of 1954	1
For men only	1
Number of persons to occupy the registered accommodation	44

The one house on the register has been regularly inspected throughout the year, and was generally found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on Register at end of 1954	7
Total accommodation (adults)	213

These houses have been regularly inspected and have been found to be in a clean and sanitary condition.

MILK SUPPLY.

Registrations under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Distributors with premises within the City	22
Distributors with premises outside the City	16
Distributors with shop premises at which milk is supplied only in the properly closed and unopened vessels in which it is delivered to the shop	146

A total of 38 new registrations were effected during the year, one being ordinary distributors within the City and 3 distributors with premises outside the City. Thirty-four of the additional were in connection with distributors who supply milk in sealed bottles from shops.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

During the year 237 samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist at the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Of these samples 149 were of milk to which a special designation was applied, and 142 samples or 95.3 per cent. were reported to have satisfied the tests prescribed by the appropriate regulations. Details of these samples are set out in Table I.

A total of 146 samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test and the reports on same showed that all but 7 of the samples did not decolourise methylene blue. Table II gives details of the number of samples in each designation submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, and the Bacteriologist's report in respect thereof. The remaining 3 samples of designated milk, which were of the special designation "Sterilised" were not submitted to the test, as in the case of this designation the Methylene Blue Test is not required by the appropriate Regulations to be applied.

Fifty-six samples of Pasteurised milk and 52 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk were subjected to the Phosphatase Test, and 3 samples of Sterilised milk to the Turbidity Test. Each sample was reported to have satisfied the respective test, thus indicating that the milk had been correctly processed.

A total of 88 samples of ungraded milk was also submitted to the Bacteriologist at the Public Health Laboratory during the year, and although no test is prescribed by the Regulations for this class of milk the Methylene Blue Test was applied.

The reports showed that 51 of the samples did not decolourise methylene blue, but the remaining 37 samples decolourised methylene blue in periods ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Table I.

Bacteriological examination of milk to which a special designation was applied.

SAMPLES TAKEN										RESULT OF TESTS							
Month	ACCREDITED		TUBERCULIN TESTED		TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)		PASTEURISED		STERILISED		METHYLENE BLUE TEST			PHOSPHATASE TEST		TURBIDITY TEST	
	Produced inside City	Produced outside City	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	No.	Unsatisfactory	Percentage	No.	Unsatisfactory	Percentage	
Jan.	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	1	6	—	—	6	—	1	—
Feb.	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
Mar.	—	—	1	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	12	1	8.3	10	—	—	—
April	—	—	2	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	10	2	20.0	8	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
June	—	—	1	2	5	1	5	1	1	1	15	2	12.5	12	—	1	—
July	1	1	2	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	14	1	7.1	8	—	—	—
Aug.	—	—	1	1	4	1	4	1	—	—	12	—	—	10	—	—	—
Sept.	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—
Oct.	—	—	—	6	4	1	4	1	—	1	16	1	5.8	10	—	1	—
Nov.	—	—	—	14	5	—	5	—	—	—	24	—	—	10	—	—	—
Dec.	—	—	2	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	11	—	—	8	—	—	—
Totals	1	1	9	27	48	4	52	4	—	3	146	7	4.7	108	—	3	—
	Total Samples																

Table II.**Detail of Samples which did not satisfy the Methylene Blue Test.****Pasteurised Milk.**

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
56	—	—

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
52	—	—

Accredited Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
2	—	—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
36	7	2 in 5 hours 1 in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours 1 in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours 1 in 2 hours 1 in 1 hour 1 in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954
Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk
Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

A total of 245 licences issued under these Regulations were in operation during 1954 and comprised the following:—

- 40 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Tuberculin Tested, 16 of which were supplementary licences.
- 41 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised, 15 of which were supplementary licences.
- 163 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Sterilised, 1 of which was a supplementary licence.
- 1 Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.

General Remarks on Milk Supply.

The milk supply has been under constant attention throughout the year, and it will be noted that a total of 237 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. The total number of designated milk samples submitted for examination was 149 and of these 7 were reported as having failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. This is equal to 4.7 per cent. of the total samples examined and is lower than the figure for 1953 (6.7 per cent.). The appropriate action was taken in respect of each of these unsatisfactory samples.

The distribution of milk has been kept under observation throughout the year, and it is reasonable to say that on the whole distributors have observed the requirements of the Regulations.

Attention has been given regarding the condition of milk brought into the City for processing and it is found that the bacterial content of a proportion of this milk is far from satisfactory, and it would seem that more supervision is necessary at the place of production. No excuse is made, therefore, for repeating that the control of milk at the place of production should not have been removed from the jurisdiction of the Local Authority.

The total milk consumed in the City was ascertained at the middle of the year to be a daily consumption from all sources at 5,834 gallons and of this 90 gallons was produced within the City boundary. The total daily consumption per head of the

population was 0.78 of a pint, and is slightly higher than the figure for 1953, 0.76.

The daily quantity of milk distributed in the City is classified under the following grades:—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	..	..	291 gallons
Accredited	..	..	165 gallons
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	..	..	1,526 gallons
Pasteurised	..	..	2,840 gallons
Sterilised..	..	..	304 gallons

All this milk is supplied in properly capped bottles.

A total of 25 gallons of ungraded milk is distributed, which is purveyed mostly in capped bottles.

In addition to the foregoing 683 gallons of Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised milk is supplied in bulk to hospitals and canteens in the City. The total amount of milk distributed in bottles is 5,151 gallons. Of the total consumed 5,044 gallons is subjected to some form of heat treatment.

ICE CREAM.

During 1954, the number of premises registered as required by Section 110 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, for the sale and storage of ice cream in the City was 20. Included in the registered premises are two used for the manufacture and storage of ice cream, and the others are used for storage and sale only. The premises on the register are regularly inspected and have been found well maintained both as to cleanliness and methods used in production and distribution.

A total of 84 samples was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year. All the samples were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health and were provisionally graded as follows:—

Total Number of samples	Provisional Grades			
	Grade 1	Grades 1 and 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
84	75 (89%)	84 (100%)		

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.
ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.**

A total of 239 samples (170 formal and 69 informal) of foods and drugs were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act during the year. This number is equal to 4 samples per thousand of the population of the City and is in excess of the standard of 3 samples per thousand suggested by the Ministry of Health.

The following table sets out the comparative numbers of adulterated samples found for the past five years.

Year	TOTAL SAMPLES			MILK SAMPLES		
	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1950	264	22	8.33	167	15	8.98
1951	266	13	4.88	163	7	4.30
1952	266	17	6.20	180	12	6.70
1953	219	9	4.10	149	5	3.40
1954	239	14	5.86	171	3	1.75

Proceedings instituted in respect of Adulterated Samples.

No proceedings were instituted in respect of adulterated samples during the year.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

A total of ten samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken in the manner prescribed by the Act during 1954. Eight of the samples were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be of satisfactory composition. Two of the samples were reported to be at variance with the information given in the respective statutory statements. In all the cases the Vendor's attention was drawn to the contraventions referred to. There was no call for the services of an official sampler—all the samples being taken in the capacity of Inspector under the Act.

One sample of fertiliser was also obtained, informally. The sample was reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be of unsatisfactory composition.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Licences were renewed in respect of 3 private slaughterhouses for the period of 1954. A resolution of the City Council, passed on the 1st June, 1954, and approved by the Minister of Food, determined that after the 3rd July, 1954, no fresh licences to keep premises as a slaughterhouse should be granted by them and that on the said date all such licences then in force shall cease to have effect and shall not be renewable.

A proviso was made that the above resolution did not apply to one private slaughterhouse No. 111 Westgate and therefore the existing licence in this case remained in force until the 31st December, 1954.

Thirty-one special notices of slaughter were received in respect of animals killed at private slaughterhouses and intended for sale for human consumption.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

A total of 37 licences to slaughter or stun animals was issued during 1954. Thirty-two of the licences were renewals and 5 were new licences.

Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1954.

All control previously exercised by the Ministry of Food over slaughtering ended on 3rd July, 1954, and private slaughtering recommenced.

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Borough Slaughterhouse</i>	<i>Private Slaughterhouse</i>
Cows	1167	2
Heifers	659	2
Bulls	52	—
Bullocks	2369	1
Calves	423	8
Pigs	11118	1220
Sheep	13177	170
	<hr/> 28965 <hr/>	<hr/> 1403 <hr/>
TOTAL	30368	

A total of 30,368 animals was slaughtered in 1954, compared with 33,403 in the previous year, a decrease of 3,305.

The number of cows slaughtered has decreased by	164
The number of heifers slaughtered has decreased by	724
The number of bulls slaughtered has decreased by	2
The number of bullocks slaughtered has decreased by	98
The number of calves slaughtered has decreased by	663
The number of pigs slaughtered has increased by	4392
The number of sheep slaughtered has decreased by	5776

Condemnation of Unsound Food.

<i>Food</i>						<i>Number of Condemna- tions</i>	<i>Weight Stones</i>
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Beef	..	..	..	..	..	9	31
Beef (Home Killed)			..	..	..	6	23
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
Cake	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Cheese (Processed)	..	..	..	..	..	14	16
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
Eggs (Frozen)		..	..	..	..	113	123
Fish (Cured)		..	..	..	..	2	2
Ham (Cooked)	..	..	..	..	..	13	9
Kidney Beans	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Lemon Spread	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Lemonade Crystals	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Margarine	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	1826	3410
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	5	21
Pork Belly (Argentine)		..	..	..	..	1	12
Pig Head	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
Rabbits	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
Raspberry Spread	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
Sago	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Small amounts of other food		..	..	..	..	13	2
Sponge Mixture	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tongue	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
						2034	3706
<i>Canned Food.</i>							
						<i>No. of Cans</i>	
Meat	..	..	..	..	989	503	282
Milk	..	..	..	..	567	134	60
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	1549	354	93
Fish	..	..	..	..	514	322	11
Fruit	..	..	..	..	1282	43	129
						4901	1356
							575
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	4901	3390	4281

All the condemned meat was dealt with by a Contractor outside the City by means of processing.

All other condemned foods were disposed of by incineration at the Corporation's Destructor.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,080	1,167	423	13,177	11,118
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole Carcases		4	5	29	12
Part Carcase or Organ	269	127	6	30	453
Percentage of the number inspected	8.73	11.22	2.60	0.45	4.18
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole Carcases	6	18	—	—	9
Part Carcase or Organ	281	300	—	—	282
Percentage of the number inspected	9.32	27.25	—	—	2.62

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Six animals were sent to the Borough Slaughterhouse by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Three whole carcasses together with edible offal, and some part or organ of the remaining carcasses were condemned.

The total weight of these condemnations was 113 stones, 1 lb.

Prosecutions Under Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Proceedings were instituted against a butcher under Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in respect of the sale of food not of the nature, substance or quality demanded. The case was dismissed on payment of £3 5s. 6d. costs and £3 3s. 0d. advocates fees.

FOOD INSPECTION

Food inspection has continued throughout the year and the work at the public abattoir has required a considerable amount of one Inspector's time each working day. Meat control ceased during the year and most of the local butchers are now providing their own supply of animals for slaughter and this determines the amount of time the Inspector has to spend at the Public Abattoir.

Routine (visits have been carried out at warehouses and shops and it is during these visits that large and small amounts of food unfit for human consumption are dealt with.

Regular visits are paid to premises where food is prepared and the methods adopted are carefully watched. It is felt that in making this type of inspection close contact is made with the persons handling the food and that by advice and suggestions many useful advances are gained towards the production of clean and wholesome food. The importance of hand washing cannot be too strongly stressed and is one of the points which Inspectors extend to all persons engaged in food handling.

Set out below are the number of establishments carrying on some form of food preparation or distribution in the City.

Grocer and Provision Dealer	166
Fishmonger and Greengrocer	47
Butcher	71
Baker and Confectioner	34
Fishfryer	52
Sweets and Confectionery	59
Restaurant kitchens	10
Bakehouses	43
Licensed Houses	115

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

A total of 10 samples has been submitted to the Prescribed Analyst under the Act during 1954. The Analyst reports that one sample failed to comply with the requirements of the Act.

The following registrations, etc., were effected during 1954:

Number of licences issued to manufacture Rag Flock	1
Number of premises registered where Rag Flock is used	
in connection with the business carried on	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.**Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1954.**

<i>Trade.</i>						<i>Number.</i>
Tripe Boiling	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rag and Bone Dealing	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	..	..	6

The premises are subject to regular inspection and have been maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition throughout the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year, two notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories reporting contraventions of the Act, and the defects in each of the cases referred to were remedied before the end of the year. Defects were also remedied in respect of 7 notices which had been outstanding at the end of 1953.

Outworkers (Section 110).

Notification was received of 11 persons employed as outworkers.

A notification regarding a local clothing manufacturer acting as a contractor was also received. Inspections were made at the premises in which work was executed and they were found to be clean.

I. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	100	41	2	—
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	351	176	—	—
Totals	451	217	2	—

II. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	8	8	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	9	—	2	—

WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938.

The Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, requires certain businesses to be registered, and the following is a summary of same.

Section 109.

(a) Any person, other than a person keeping open shop, who sells, offers or exposes for sale meat, fish, fruit or vegetables from a cart, etc., and

(b) Any premises used or proposed to be used as storage for such food.

The number of businesses (hawkers) Registered at the end of 1954, was 71 (an increase of 2).

Section 110.

Premises used or intended to be used for (a) the sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream; (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food for sale.

The number on the Register at the end of 1954 is as follows:

(a) Ice cream	..	..	..	..	..	174
(b) Preserved Meat, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	42

(an increase of 20 in the case of Ice Cream Registrations).

Section 154.

Registration of hairdressers and barbers premises.

The number on the Register at the end of 1954 was 79 (an increase of 1).

Regular inspections are made of these businesses, and it is found that they are carried on in a satisfactory manner.

HOUSING.

New Houses erected during 1953.

<i>Size of House, i.e., number of habitable rooms</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Built by Corporation</i>	<i>Built by private enterprise</i>
2 rooms	3	—	3
3 rooms	51	48	3
4 rooms	166	148	18
5 rooms	132	104	28
6 rooms	2	—	3
7 rooms	—	—	—
8 rooms	—	—	—
Totals.. ..	354	300	54

Movable Dwellings.

During the year 17 licences were in operation, 5 of which were new licences. The dwellings are stationed on 8 different sites. The sites and dwellings are subject to regular inspection, and are found to conform to the conditions laid down in the licences.

Houses dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936.**Clearance Areas.**

On the 24th May, 1954, official representations were made to the City Council in connection with 123 houses having a population of 405 persons and forming 3 unhealthy areas within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1936.

The areas were as follows:—

<i>Compulsory Purchase Order.</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>
Victoria Street	38	155
Kirkgate No. 1 (Providence Place) ..	20	62
Kirkgate No. 5 and 6 (George Street Nos. 1 and 2)	14	70
	—	—
	72	287
	—	—

Clearance Areas.

Thornes Lane No. 6 (Waterloo St. No. 1)	5	11
Thornes Lane No. 7 (Waterloo St. No. 2)	4	10
Thornes Lane No. 8 (Back New Brunswick Street)	11	24
Thornes Lane No. 10	4	6
Thornes Lane No. 12 (Commercial Street No. 1)	17	40
Thornes Lane No. 14 (Commercial Street No. 3)	7	17
Thornes Lane No. 15 (Church Street No. 1)	3	10
	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 118

The City Council made Orders on 1st June, 1954.

A Public Enquiry was held by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 12th October, 1954.

Houses Demolished.

During the year 6 houses were demolished, 2 being in a Clearance Area dealt with in 1937 and 4 individual unfit houses.

Vermin Infestation.

During 1954 the following work in connection with the disinfection of houses found to be infested with bed bugs was carried out:—

Number of municipal houses fumigated	3
Number of privately owned houses fumigated	2

All the houses were disinfested by the application of Hydrogen Cyanide Gas. The cost of executing the work at privately owned houses was borne by the owners concerned.

It is the usual practice for all the houses of prospective municipal tenants to be inspected prior to taking up the new house, and if found verminous, fumigation of the furniture and household effects is carried out by van removal, and Hydrogen Cyanide Gas fumigation, the gas being applied at the Old Fever Hospital Disinfection Station. After treatment the furniture is taken to the new house the same day.

A total of 63 loads of furniture from 123 houses were dealt with.

Spray Disinfestation.

Municipal Houses	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other than Municipal Houses	..	..	..	..	..	14

During the year 6 houses were treated with a residual insecticide by spraying to test the efficiency of this method. Furthermore 14 non-municipal houses were treated by this method for various types of infestation.

The Disinfestation Station at the Old Fever Hospital, Park Lodge Lane has continued to be used for the steam disinfestation of bedding and soft furnishings.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1954.

(By C. H. Manley, M.A., F.R.I.C.)

The following analyses were made during 1954 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943:—

Foods	..	..	..	227
Drugs	..	..	..	12
				<hr/>
				239
				<hr/>

The tables on pages 00-00 detail the articles submitted by the Sampling Officers for analysis.

The percentage of samples adulterated was 5.9 compared with 4.1 and 6.2 for 1953 and 1952 respectively.

FOODS

Milk.

Of the 165 samples analysed 3 (or 1.8%) were unsatisfactory, all of these being fat deficient.

Fat Deficient.

<i>No.</i>		<i>Date received</i>	<i>Fat deficiency</i>
579	Formal	14th June, 1954	7%
580	Formal	14th June, 1954	2%
583	Formal	21st June, 1954	13%

Nine other samples (all from one farm) purchased partly in Wakefield on the 6th and 7th April and partly in the course-of-delivery on the 9th April, although having fat deficiencies ranging from 13% to 36%, had to be classified as satisfactory as the four appeal-to-cow samples taken on the 9th and 10th April had fat deficiencies of 20% to 30%.

Similarly sample No. 552, received on 14th May, was fat deficient to the extent of 18 per cent., containing only 2.46% fat, and two further samples (Nos. 558 and 560) purchased on 18th May at the farm were 20% and 7% fat deficient respectively, with corresponding fat contents of 2.40% and 2.79%. Two other samples (Nos. 559 and 561) purchased from the farm at the same

time contained 3.40% fat. Appeal-to-cow samples taken on 20th May revealed that four out of the five samples of morning milk had fat deficiencies varying from 3 per cent. to 23 per cent. This being so, the original samples Nos. 552, 558 and 560, although fat deficient, were classified as genuine.

The herd of 31 cows in milk consisted of Ayrshires, Ayrshire Cross and Friesian Cross, an interval of 14 hours elapsing between the evening and the following morning milking.

Twelve samples contained less than the regulation minimum of 8.5% non-fatty solids, the figures varying from 8.20% to 8.46% and being shown by the freezing points to be due to natural causes and not to added water.

The average composition of all the samples analysed was:—

	1954	1953	<i>Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, require at least:</i>
Non-fatty solids..	8.70%	8.63%	8.50%
Fat	3.44%	3.44%	3.00%
Total solids ..	<u>12.14%</u>	<u>12.07%</u>	<u>11.50%</u>

the fat being the same as in 1953 and the non-fatty solids slightly greater.

Foods other than Milk.

Exception had to be taken to two formal and eight informal samples, particulars of which are furnished herewith.

Sliced Bread (No. 557—14th May and No. 572—31st May) (*Informal*). The first of these was in the form of slices, each of which contained a dark patch, which was due to grease, the source of which was in all probability the oil used for lubricating the bakery machine.

The second contained both brown grease and dirty dough.

Custard (No. 519—17th March) (*Informal*). This consisted of a whole custard on the edge of which lay the partly covered portion of an insect, measuring a quarter of an inch in both length and breadth and resembling the end of a cockroach. This sample, like the next one, was handed in the first instance to the Chief Sanitary Inspector by a purchaser who complained about it.

Lime Marmalade (No. 505—19th March) (*Informal*). This was a 1-lb. jar of lime marmalade under the surface of which was embedded a dead bee. The manufacturers were duly informed by the Town Clerk, to whom an assurance was given that all possible steps would be taken to avoid any future infringement of the Food and Drugs Act.

Pork Pie. Following a complaint by a purchaser that a half-pound pork pie contained a dark substance, the pork pie (No. 9) was submitted for analysis on 31st July, following which 8 grains of charred cork were found embedded as a dark spongy mass in the centre of the pie. Attendance was made at the City Court on 15th October when the makers of the pie pleaded guilty to selling food not of the substance demanded. No really satisfactory explanation was forthcoming as to how the cork had entered the pie, but it was pointed out that a fortnight previous to its manufacture a fire had occurred in the premises and some burnt cork insulating material might have been the cause of the contamination. The defendant company was given an absolute discharge on payment of £6 8s. 6d. costs.

Pork Sausages (3). An informal sample (No. 518), received on 5th March, contained only 46% meat instead of an expected 65% supposing it to have been sold at 2/9d. per lb. Although the actual price was only 2/4d. per lb. there should have been at least 55% meat present. Accordingly by this standard the deficiency indicated was 16.4 per cent. No. 524, the formal sample which followed it on the 19th March, was even worse, the meat content being only 42%, this corresponding to a 23.6 per cent. deficiency on a 55% standard. The makers were warned. A third sample (No. 34—7th September) (*Informal*) contained only 40% meat and was accordingly reported as being 38 per cent. deficient in the latter.

Potted Meat (No. 101—1st December) (*Informal*). This contained only 75% seasoned meat as against an expected 100%, the Ministry of Food Code of Practice for Meat Pastes and Spreads, 1953, stipulating that potted meat shall contain no added binder and by inference 100% meat. My own tentative post-war standard up to the end of 1953 had been 80 per cent., knowledge of the existence of the Ministry's Code not becoming generally known to public analysts until early in 1954. The product should have been sold as "Meat Paste".

Tinned Strawberries (No. 20—11th August) (*Informal*). These were packed in a coloured syrup in which it was confirmed that

a foreign body, to wit an earwig in two parts, was present. The sample was accordingly certified as unsatisfactory, since, like the pork pie, it was not of the substance demanded. No proceedings were taken in this case, as, although the tin of strawberries was purchased in Wakefield, it was first taken to the Rothwell Sanitary Inspector, who passed it on to the Chief Sanitary Inspector at Wakefield.

Of the satisfactory samples the following are deemed of interest:—

Ground Almonds (No. 73). These had an oil content of 56.5%, a sample submitted in 1953 having contained 57%.

The *Baking Powder* (No. 474) had an available carbon dioxide content of 8.5%, the legal minimum being 8%.

The *Empire Butter* (No. 573) contained 14.6% water, the maximum permitted being 16%, and was free from boron preservative.

The *Processed Cheese* (No. 510) and the *Sterilised Cream* (No. 509) had fat contents of 24.0% and 24.6% respectively. For sterilised cream the Food Standards Order controlling its sale requires a minimum fat content of 23%, but for processed cheese at the time of writing this report (May 1955) no official standard as yet exists, although in 1949 the Ministry of Food recommended a butter fat content of 48% in the dry matter and a maximum moisture content of 42%. The corresponding figures for No. 510 were 47% and 51%. On March 22nd, 1954, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, in answer to a question asked in the House of Commons regarding processed cheese, gave reason for hope that legislation respecting this would not be unduly delayed.

Of the two other samples of cream one was sold as *Double Cream* (No. 530), this having a fat content of 51.3% as against the legal minimum of 48%, and the other as *Rich Cream* (No. 508) with a guaranteed fat content of not less than 23%, the amount found being 25.3%. The term "rich" seems somewhat of a misnomer, and one which is only truly applicable to double cream or thick cream, but inasmuch as the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951, makes no provision against its use, it would appear that no legal objection can be advanced.

The two samples of *Ice-Cream* (Nos. 59 and 60) had respective fat contents of 10.6% and 11.0% and non-fatty solid contents of 11.7% and 15.9%, the corresponding standards being 5% and 7½%.

The *Minced Chicken* (No. 528) in chicken stock contained 55% chicken, and the substance sold as *Chicken Soup* (No. 529) consisted of a dried product in slab form containing 37% meat calculated as chicken, 31% vegetable fat and 32% cereals and other ingredients.

The *Concentrated Orange Juice* (No. 515) contained 63 mg. Vitamin C per fluid oz. and 62% total solid matter, this representing a strength approximately four times that of ordinary orange juice. The "*Sun-up*" *Orange Drink* (No. 516) on the other hand contained only 6% orange juice and consequently a negligible amount of Vitamin C, the product being just a pleasant a drink containing a small proportion of orange juice.

The fish content of the *Salmon Paste* (No. 597) and of the *Salmon and Anchovy Paste* (No. 72) in each case reached the 70% legal minimum, and the 89% fat content of the *Shredded Beef Suet* (No. 98) was well in excess of the 83% legal minimum.

Finally, the sweets sold as *Best Butter Drops* (No. 31) justified the manufacturer's claim to the description in that they had a 6% butter fat content.

Drugs.

Only one of the twelve informal drug samples failed to conform to standard, this being the *Camphorated Oil* (No. 95) which contained only 17.5% camphor instead of 20%, the limits imposed by the British Pharmacopeia, 1953, being 18% to 21%. Compared with 20% as standard the deficiency in camphor amounted to 12.5 per cent. The oil used was nut oil.

Of the satisfactory samples the *Famel Syrup* (No. 55) contained as two of its active ingredients creosote and codeine (codeine: declared 0.023%; found 0.028%).

The *Influenza Mixture* (No. 490) in addition to small amounts of benzoic acid, aniseed and camphor, contained 9% ammonium acetate, which tends to have a sweating effect.

The *Sweet Spirit of Nitre* (No. 475) contained the correct amount of ethyl nitrite (1.3%), the prescribed limits being 1.25% to 2.5%, and the *Tincture of Iodine* (No. 589) like the *Aspirin Tablets* (No. 36) conformed with B.P. requirements.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.

Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, 2 fertilisers and 9 feeding stuffs were received for analysis.

The quality of both fertilisers was understated, the "*Sangral*" Fertiliser (No. 5) being declared to contain only 6.1% potash and actually containing 9.3%, and the *Bone Meal* (No. 6) being declared to contain only 27.5% phosphoric acid and actually containing 31%.

One feeding stuff, viz., *Cooked Flaked Maize* (No. 10), whilst containing the correct proportions of albuminoids and fibre contained only 3.0% oil instead of a guaranteed 3.75%.

Other work.

Three samples of sub-soil water were analysed, the work carried out being in connection with the proposed Agbrigg to Calder Vale Sewer.

Summary.

The pattern of previous years has been faithfully followed, having regard throughout for any new developments in food manufacture or food legislation. With the close of the year came the breaking of 13 years happy association with Mr. William Roberts, F.R.San.I., the Chief Sanitary Inspector, acting in his official capacity as Senior Sampling Officer, to whom go best wishes for his well-earned retirement coupled with a due appreciation of his ever-ready collaboration during a period which included the second half of the war years and witnessed a number of notable court cases concerned with faked and adulterated foods.

In conclusion I desire to express my gratitude to my Deputy, Mr. R. A. Dalley, F.R.I.C., for his continued and able co-operation in the carrying out of the analyses of a variety of substances and the solving of a number of problems.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.

Samples submitted to the City Analyst during 1954.

ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adultera- tion
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
FOODS (227)							
Almonds, ground.. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Baking powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Banana splits	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bread	—	2	2	—	2	2	100
Breadcrumbs dressing	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Butter, Empire	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cake, peel.. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cheese, processed	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chicken, minced	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chicken soup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cream	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cream, double	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Currie powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Custard	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Flour, self-raising	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gelatine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ginger	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ice-cream	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jelly, table.. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon juice	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lime marmalade	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Margarine.. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Marshmallow creme	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Meat, potted	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Milk	165	—	165	3	—	3	1.8
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Orange drink 'Sun-up'	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Orange juice, conc.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parsley	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Peel, mixed cut	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pepper	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Peppermints	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pork Pies	—	3	3	—	1	1	33.3
Carried forward	165	40	205	3	6	9	

ARTICLE	No. Examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Brought forward ..	165	40	205	3	6	9	
Salmon paste	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Salmon and anchovy paste	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sausages	11	1	12	1	2	3	25
Sausage rolls	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sponge cake mixture ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Strawberries, tinned ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Suet, shredded beef ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sweets, best butter drops	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Toffee	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Wine, non-alcoholic fruit flavoured	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Drugs (12)							
Aspirin	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Borax	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Boric acid ointment ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Camphorated oil	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Famel Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine, borax and honey	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon and honey with Ipecacuanha	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon and Ipec. Balsam	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Influenza Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total Food and Drugs ..	176	63	239	4	10	14	5.9

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of notifications received during the year in respect of infectious diseases other than tuberculosis and excluding cases where diagnosis was revised was 321.

A statistical summary of the cases notified is set out in Table III.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during 1954 was 80 as compared with 142 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 78. The number of cases removed to hospital was 50. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

None were notified during 1954. The average for the previous five years was 1.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

3 cases were notified during 1954, 1 of which died. There were 5 cases during the previous year.

Meningococcal Infections.

No cases notified during 1954 as compared with 4 during the previous year.

Dysentery.

During 1954 24 cases were notified as compared with 54 in the previous year.

Measles.

The number of cases notified during the year 1954 was 59 as compared with 674 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 598.

Whooping Cough.

The number of cases notified during the year 1954 was 73 as compared with 128 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 206.

Food Poisoning.

During 1954 41 cases were notified. 2 of the patients died.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and against Whooping Cough.

As in previous years, the Immunisation Clinic was held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street. In addition, immunisation is carried out by the General Medical Practitioners.

The following table shows the number of complete primary immunisations carried out during the year 1954 by (a) Medical Officers of the Public Health Department, and (b) the General Medical Practitioners, and also the number of cases to whom secondary or reinforcing injections ("boosting doses") were given.

	<i>By Medical Officers of the Public Health Dept.</i>	<i>By General Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Immunisation against:			
(1) <i>Diphtheria only.</i>			
Primary Immunisations	98	41	139
"Boosting Doses" ..	200	33	233
(2) <i>Diphtheria-Whooping Cough</i>			
Primary Immunisations	350	168	518
"Boosting Doses" ..	10	8	18
(3) <i>Whooping Cough only.</i>			
Primary Immunisations	40	27	67
"Boosting Doses" ..	—	1	1

Diphtheria Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

The following copy of a return rendered to the Ministry of Health shows the position regarding Diphtheria Immunisation in relation to Child Population as at 31st December, 1954:—

Number of Children at 31 December, 1954, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1 January, 1940)

<i>Age at 31.12.54 i.e. Born in Year</i>	<i>Under 1 1954</i>	<i>1 - 4 1953-50</i>	<i>5 - 9 1949-45</i>	<i>10 - 14 1944-40</i>	<i>Under 15 Total</i>
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1950-1954 ..	25	1857	1783	320	3985
B. 1949 or earlier	—	—	1896	2703	4599
C. Estimated mid-year child population					
	880	3720	8600		13200
Immunity Index					
100 A/C	2.84%	49.92%	24.45%		30.18%

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following table shows the numbers of Primary Vaccinations against Smallpox carried out during the year 1954 by (a) General Medical Practitioners, and (b) Medical Officers of the Public Health Department.

<i>Age at 31st December, 1954.</i>	<i>Vaccinated by General Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>Vaccinated by Medical Officers of the Public Health Dept.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Under 1 year ..	75	137	212
1 year	16	5	21
2 to 4 years ..	2	3	5
5-14 years ..	5	3	8
15 years or over	20	1	21
Totals ..	118	149	267

In addition, 56 persons were re-vaccinated during the year, 54 by General Medical Practitioners, and 2 by Medical Officers of the Public Health Department.

DISINFECTION.

During 1954, the following disinfection work was carried out:—

No. of Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
„ Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
„ Beds	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
„ Blankets	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
„ Sheets	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
„ Counterpanes	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
„ Pillows	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
„ Curtains (pairs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
„ Carpets, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
„ Boots (pairs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
„ Men's Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
„ Women's Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
„ Children's Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	181
„ Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	23

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1954, including Cases notified after Death and Cases transferred from Other Areas.

(The figures in parentheses are the corresponding numbers in 1953.)

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases
Males	42	—	42 (43)
Females	18	—	18 (26)
Totals	60	—	60 (69)

(b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases
Males	11	—	11 (4)
Females	11	—	11 (6)
Totals	22	—	22 (10)

New Cases and Mortality, 1954.

AGE PERIOD				NEW CASES				DEATHS			
				Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	..	..		—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	..	..		—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
15—25 „	..	..		3	3	2	3	—	—	—	—
25—35 „	..	..		4	4	1	2	—	2	—	—
35—45 „	..	..		3	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
45—55 „	..	..		8	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
55—65 „	..	..		7	3	—	1	2	1	—	—
65 years and over	..			4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
Totals	..			29	14	11	11	5	5	—	—

Notes on Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At the beginning of 1954 there were 223 notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Register. During the year 43 new cases were added, 17 patients came into Wakefield from other areas and 12 left the City. 10 Died and 8 were taken off the notification register as cured cases. At the end of the year 253 notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis remained on the Register.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

1. Number of Wakefield persons dealt with for the first time at the Clayton Hospital Clinic and found to be suffering from:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis	12	4	8
Gonorrhoea	14	7	7
Non-Venereal Conditions	126	67	59
	<hr/> 152	<hr/> 78	<hr/> 74

2. Total number of attendances for attention by the Medical Officer:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis	1078	623	455
Gonorrhoea	151	66	85
Non-Venereal Conditions	741	336	405
	<hr/> 1970	<hr/> 1025	<hr/> 945

3. Number of attendances for intermediate treatment:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis	499	315	184
Gonorrhoea	45	25	20
Non-Venereal Conditions	655	161	494
	<hr/> 1199	<hr/> 501	<hr/> 698

4. Number of specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre 408

5. Number of specimens sent for examination to an Approved Laboratory.. .. 1189

As compared with 1953, the number of male patients has increased by 16, and the number of female patients by 2. The total attendances have decreased from 3,418 in 1953 to 3,169 in 1954.

Eleven new patients from Wakefield attended the Leeds General Infirmary Clinic during the year.

Venereal Diseases—Social Work.

I am indebted to Miss H. Walker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate, for the following particulars relating to the year 1954:—

Contact Tracing.

Number of Persons who attended for examination by persuasion of Original Patient:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Syphilis of less than one year ..	—	—	—
Syphilis of more than one year ..	—	1	1
Gonorrhoea	—	—	—
Other Conditions	8	14	22
	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 23

Number of Persons who attended for examination by persuasion of Social Worker:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Syphilis of less than one year ..	—	—	—
Syphilis of more than one year ..	—	1	1
Gonorrhoea	—	4	4
Other Conditions	6	33	39
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 38	<hr/> 44

Defaulters.

17 Patients defaulted, some on several occasions during the year.

15 Patients returned after one or more visits.

2 Patients did not return.

Visiting.

No. of Visits and Revisits to Contacts	11
No. of Ineffective Visits to Contacts	7
No. of First Visits to Defaulters	42
No. of Revisits to Defaulters	59
No. of Ineffective Visits to Defaulters	19
No. of Miscellaneous Visits, Doctors, Hospitals, etc. ..	21

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Supervision of Midwives.**Notice of Intention to Practise.**

During 1954, 29 Midwives gave notice of intention to practise. Of these 11 were on the staff of the Wakefield General Hospital, and 9 on the staff of the Manygates Maternity Hospital, 7 were Municipal Midwives, 1 in private practise, and 1 in a private nursing home.

There were 10 notices of intention to Practise as Maternity Nurses.

Cases attended during 1954.**(1) All Midwives:**

District Cases attended by Midwives as Midwives	235
District Cases attended by Midwives as Maternity Nurses	163
Total	<hr/> 398 <hr/>

(2) Municipal District Midwives.

District Cases attended by Municipal Midwives

(a) As Midwives	235
(b) As Maternity Nurses	162

<i>Name</i>	<i>As Midwife</i>	<i>As Maternity Nurse</i>
Miss I. Lessons	60	16
Miss E. M. Marshall	10	50
Miss W. Radcliffe	22	78
Miss P. M. Haw	56	6
Mrs. B. Crowther	33	2
Miss I. Button (resigned 26.6.54)	29	4
Miss I. A. T. Pow (commenced 9.8.54)	25	6
	<hr/> 235 <hr/>	<hr/> 162 <hr/>

(3) Private Midwives:

District Cases attended by Private Midwives:

(a) As Midwives	—
(b) As Maternity Nurses	1

Grand Total

398

Medical Help.

During the year, 36 notifications of sending for medical help were received from the District Midwives (15.3% of Midwives Cases). Of these 24 were for the Mother, 11 for the Baby, and one for both Mother and Baby.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

During 1954, 17 cases were notified, 14 from Manygates Maternity Hospital, 2 from Wakefield General Hospital, and 1 from the patients' home.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no cases during 1954.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

During 1954, one case of Pemphigus Neonatorum was notified, this occurred in Manygates Hospital.

CHILD WELFARE

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

The District Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses and Tuberculosis Visitors, carried out the following work during the year:—

Children under the age of 1 year visited for the first time	900
Children under the age of 1 year—total visits ..	4814
Children aged 1 to 2 years—total visits	4006
Children aged 2 to 5 years—total visits	5490
Number of children under 5 visited during the year..	3289

Visits to Expectant Mothers:—

Primary Visits	181
Revisits	159
Visits re Stillbirths and Infant Deaths	35
Attendances at Child Welfare Centres	305
Ante-Natal Clinic Sessions	96
Visits to Tuberculous Households	621
Visits re Mental Defectives:—	
Primary Visits	5
Revisits	534
Total number of households visited	3641

Visits to Schools	449
Examinations at Schools re Cleanliness, condition of Clothing, footwear, and treatment	26140
Home Visits re contagious diseases	460
Home Visits re verminous and neglected children ..	175
Home visits for other purposes	897
Total Home Visits re school children	1532
Total number of Home Visits for all purposes ..	21918

Child Welfare Centres.

During the year 1954, 6,832 attendances were made by children under the age of one year, 1,567 by children in the 1—2 age group, and 800 by children between the ages of 2 and 5 years.

Distribution of Welfare Foods.

As from 28th June, 1954, all local Food Offices were closed, and Local Health Authorities became responsible for the distribution of Welfare Foods.

To facilitate easy distribution and to enable mothers to obtain supplies when convenient to them, it was decided to use the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street, as the main distribution centre, open daily for this purpose from 9.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m., and 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays. For storage purposes it was necessary to make certain alterations both at the Principal Child Welfare Centre and the Public Health Department, and an additional lady clerk was appointed to deal with the work of distribution. Distribution also continued to be carried out at the Manyates and Snapethorpe Child Welfare Centres, and at the Homestead, Alverthorpe Road. Our thanks are again due for the willing help given by the ladies of the Babies' Welcome, the Women's Voluntary Service, and others who assisted in this work.

During the period from 28th June to 31st December, 1954, the following items were issued:—

National Dried Milk (Full Cream)	23,223
National Dried Milk (Half Cream)	472
Cod Liver Oil	4,438
Vitamin Tablets	1,981
Orange Juice	17,250

Relaxation Classes, Margaret Street Clinic.

In conjunction with a class each Friday afternoon, from 2.0 p.m. to 4 p.m., for ante-natal exercises and relaxation, a further Relaxation Class is held by the Physiotherapist on Monday afternoon from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. The Monday afternoon class is for the benefit of mothers who suffer from states of tension and anxiety. Not all mothers who are referred to this Clinic are co-operative owing to the very nature of their complaint. It has, however, been of undoubted value to some patients who have learned how to relax sufficiently, for instance, to benefit their nocturnal insomnia.

There is still scope for increasing the number of patients in the Monday afternoon class. This class is used also for those expectant mothers who are not able to be accommodated on Friday afternoon. The ante-natal class is proving popular and beneficial. Patients are referred to the class by Family Doctors, and by the Clinic Doctors and midwives.

I give below the figures for 1954 for these Classes:—

Monday Afternoon Class.

Number of Patients	..	..	..	..	20
Number of Attendances	..	..	..	..	116

Friday Afternoon Class.

Number of patients	..	..	..	..	55
Number sent by own Doctor	..	..	..	..	42
Number sent by Clinic Doctor or Midwife..	..	..	..	..	23
Number of Attendances	..	..	..	..	327

Ante-Natal Clinic.

During the year 1954, 560 women (including 417 new cases) attended the Ante-Natal Clinic held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street, and 1,665 attendances were made. 7 Post-Natal attendances were made.

The Care of Illegitimate Children.

In accordance with Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health, special attention was given by the Health Visitors to illegitimate children residing in the City. The Senior Health Visitor gives the following notes relating to illegitimate children born in the City during 1954.

During the year 28 illegitimate births occurred in the City, 12 to married women and 16 to single women, the total being 19 less than the previous year.

Six children born to married women were registered in the father's name and five of these remain with both parents who are living together.

Of the remaining six born to married women, four are absorbed into the mother's family, one has been adopted and still resides in the City, and one mother has married but not the father of the child.

Nine children born to single women were registered in the father's name. Five of these are with both parents living together, and of the remaining four one baby died aged 1 month from gastro-enteritis, a second baby is in Flanshaw Lodge, the mother living apart from the father, a third child is boarded out in the City, a fourth child was adopted and now lives in Doncaster.

Of the remainder born to single women and registered in the mother's name, two are with both parents living together and five are absorbed into the mother's family.

With one exception the children residing in the City are receiving reasonable care and attention. This one child was placed in the care of the Local Authority.

Burneytops Day Nursery.

Accommodation at Burneytops Day Nursery, 5 West Parade, is provided for 47 children (under two years 25, two to five years 22), and the average daily attendance during 1954 was 34 (0-2 years 12, 2-5 years 22).

The mothers of the children accommodated in the Nursery are practically all employed. From time to time exceptional admissions are arranged where home circumstances have become, for temporary reasons, difficult.

Medical Examinations.

During the year 1954, the Medical Officers of the Public Health Department carried out 138 medical examinations in connection with the Local Government Superannuation Acts, including 3 on behalf of other Local Authorities.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

I am indebted to Miss Colley, Moral Social Welfare Worker, for the following notes relating to the year 1954:—

Until the last few years the problem of illegitimacy appeared to be isolated from other social problems, being dealt with by workers employed by religious bodies. To-day, the position is much altered. Public opinion is more sympathetic and kinder towards the mother and her child. Through the National Health Service there is a closer co-operation between the statutory bodies and the voluntary services, together with a mutual understanding of individual contribution to the work of the unmarried mother and her problems.

Moral Social Work is bound up with the standards and values of life, and with conduct and personal relationships of men and women, boys and girls. The problems provoked by such conduct and personal relationships cannot solely be dealt with from the maternity and child welfare point of view. Problems such as the unhappy and insecure home; the right type of job; lack of healthy recreations; planning for the future. Each case needs to be dealt with individually, and the solution made to resolve each difficulty as they arise, in the best interests of mother, child, and the alleged father.

The majority of case-work in Wakefield has been with the under 21 year olds, involved with the much older man, and with married men. These girls earning their livings in factories, shops, and offices have been living a rather limited existence. Some have a little above the average in intellectual capacity, yet, on the whole, they have been of a less stable character and immature in emotional development, with no real outlet for their natural activities and emotions.

Several cases of married women have been through my files. Causes: husband away from home in the Forces, or working away from home. Hasty and too early marriage. Infidelity of the husband and sometimes of the wife. Emotional tangles. All came because they felt they needed help from someone who could see their difficulties and problems with an unbiassed mind. These cases are difficult, yet, in several, a satisfactory answer has been found, and husband and wife are trying to succeed and overcome their own problems.

I now hold an office in Wakefield, at Church House, each week. This has proved most useful, as those needing help and guidance are in a position to seek that help locally.

Now I give a few abridged case histories, from my files.

Case 1.

S.R., aged 18 years, reported to me by a Children's Officer. The girl's parents are divorced, and for four years she lived in a Children's Home, when she returned to live with her father and step-mother. According to the girl, very soon after returning to her father's home, she felt herself "not wanted", this made her truculent, and she began to make a life of her own. Now rather self-willed and headstrong, she had run into real trouble, and was expecting a baby. Many investigations were made into the girl's home life, her work and leisure activities. The alleged putative man quoted by the girl was married. On interviewing him he strongly denied this, and, at a later date, the girl admitted he was not the man at all. Arrangements were made for her to be admitted into a Girls' Home, where she did very well indeed, and responded splendidly. On discharge from the Home, she returned with her baby to her father's home. She is now working well and happily, **doing** all she can for her baby, and her best in trying to become a useful citizen.

Case 2.

R. G., aged 21 years, reported to me by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child. This girl is the only girl of a family of four children. Did well at school, and after some nursing training she entered the Services. Whilst overseas she became involved with an Officer, who refused to help in any way. The girl was admitted into a Girls' Home, doing very well indeed. On her return home with baby, arrangements made for her to re-enter the nursing profession. Her case went before the Court and was successful.

Case 3.

L. H., aged 27 years, reported to me by a Children's Officer. L. H., the third child of a family of six children, became involved with a foreigner, who, when he knew of the girl's condition, simply disappeared. Arrangements were made for the girl to be confined in one of the local hospitals, she returning home on discharge from hospital with baby. Many investigations were

made in an effort to trace the man concerned, but all to no avail. The girl is now again working and appears quite happy and settled with her baby.

Case 4.

J. G., aged 21 years, reported to me by the Almoner of the Hospital at which the girl had been confined. The girl was working as a domestic at one of the hospitals. The man concerned was a married man, who promised to get a divorce and marry J. G. Instead he "walked out" on the girl. After investigations through another worker in the area where the man was living the man was brought before the Court, and an Affiliation Order obtained against him respecting baby. The girl has now returned to work, her mother looking after the child very satisfactorily.

Case 5.

M. B., aged 27 years, brought to me by her mother. M. B., divorced a few months ago, was expecting her second illegitimate child. There were no children of the marriage. The first illegitimate child was living with the grandparents, an Order having been obtained against the alleged putative father. M. B.'s parents felt that they could not accept responsibility for the second child. Arrangements were made for M. B. to be admitted into a Girls' Home. After baby was born application was made by the mother for the adoption of the child, which was placed by the Local Authorities. M. B. returned to her own home on discharge from the Girls' Home. Work was found for her, which she enjoys and is doing well. Although M. B. made two "mistakes", she now appears to be making real amends by being a helpful daughter to her parents who did so much for her in her difficulties.

There have been 21 cases brought to my knowledge during the year 1954.

Analysis.

First illegitimate child	16
Second illegitimate child	4
Third illegitimate child	1
Child with own mother at home	15
Child with foster-parents	3
Child with proposed adopters.. ..	3

Alleged putative fathers	..	..	..	10
Girls admitted into "The Haven"	..	..	3	
Girls admitted into other Homes	..	..	6	
Visits made	..	..	..	107
Interviews given..	..	..	..	165

Problems there have been, and problems will still arise, and I have been, and am sure will be greatly helped by Dr. Thompson. I am deeply indebted to so many, thus I complete this report or review of the work in Wakefield with a warm expression of sincere thanks to Dr. Thompson, and to all the Members of the City Council of Wakefield for their confident co-operation throughout the year 1954.

Signed,

DOROTHY M. COLLEY,

*Moral Social Welfare Worker,
Pontefract and Wakefield Deaneries Moral Welfare Association.*

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion	Births	Crude Birth rate +	Deaths	Crude Death rate +	Infant- ile Deaths	Infant Morta- lity rate	Number of Cases			
								Smallpox	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
1945	54,470	980	18.0	691	12.7	59	60	—	—	65	37
1946	57,010	1170	20.5	658	11.5	45	38	—	—	70	22
1947	57,690	1201	20.8	668	11.6	48	39	1	4	133	14
1948	57,910	1028	17.8	706	12.2	34	33	—	—	307	1
1949	60,170	1012	16.8	700	11.6	36	35	—	1	107	3
1950	60,580	976	16.1	648	10.7	41	42	—	—	54	—
1951	59,230	914	15.4	740	12.5	30	32	—	—	27	—
1952	59,270	896	15.1	664	11.2	27	30	—	—	61	—
1953	59,700	935	15.7	748	12.5	33	35	—	—	142	2
1954	59,750	924	15.5	746	12.5	22	23	—	—	80	—

+All the birth-rates and death-rates shown in this table are "crude" rates, as the "comparability factor" was not available for the years 1945—1948 inclusive. The "comparable" death-rate for the year 1954 is 13.1 and the "comparable" birth-rate 15.8.

TABLE II
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1954.

Causes of Death				Totals	Coroner's Enquiries	Public Institutions	Age Distribution.																				West Alverthorpe	East Alverthorpe	St. John's	Northgate	Eastmoor	Lupset	Westgate	Belle Vue	Calder	Sandal	Kirkgate		
							Under 1 year		1—2		2—5		5—15		15—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75													75—up	
							M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	10	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—		
2. Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
3. Syphilitic Disease.....	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	5	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—			
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	24	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	7	6	6	1	—	1	—	1	3	5	2	3	4	2	2	1	—			
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	16	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	—	1	—			
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—		
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—		
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasm	58	4	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	3	5	5	7	8	8	8	8	4	3	5	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—			
16. Diabetes	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	90	7	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	5	4	11	14	22	26	8	8	5	24	5	9	6	7	4	10	4	—			
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	116	29	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	19	7	27	25	15	12	12	6	8	18	5	10	12	10	10	11	14	—			
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	10	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
20. Other Heart Disease	147	8	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	6	8	19	29	26	48	8	6	15	61	6	6	11	11	5	12	6	—		
21. Other Circulatory Disease	23	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	2	7	6	1	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
22. Influenza	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
23. Pneumonia	28	7	19	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	4	3	3	5	2	1	3	—	6	3	3	—	3	3	1	5	—			
24. Bronchitis	60	4	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	14	10	10	10	2	2	7	10	3	6	4	5	4	4	4	13	—			
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—			
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—		
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—		
31. Congenital Malformations	10	1	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	2	4	7	3	4	7	16	4	7	5	18	3	3	4	7	3	9	6	—			
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	69	5	50	7	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—		
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	10	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—		
34. All Other Accidents	10	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
35. Suicide	6	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
36. Homicide and Operations of War	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Totals	746	104	360	11	11	—	—	1	1	2	1	6	2	1	6	17	10	39	31	67	56	113	112	115	144	55	49	53	186	44	55	55	69	44	64	72	—		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1954.

DISEASE.	AGE DISTRIBUTION													Deaths	WARDS										Non-Resident		
	Total all ages														Cases sent to Hospital	W. Alverthorpe	E. Alverthorpe	St. John's	Northgate	Eastmoor	Lupset	Westgate	Belle Vue	Calder		Sandal	Kirkgate
		0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and up														
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery	24	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enteric Fever	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food Poisoning	41	7	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	4	9	5	36	2	-	5	3	2	9	5	1	3	2	2	17	
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	59	6	10	7	15	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pemphigus Neonatorum	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	8	1	3	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	1	
Pneumonia	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Polio-Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	-	5	12	7	40	-	2	2	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	2	2	8	4	5	2	4	4	8	
Scarlet Fever	80	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	50	-	5	-	-	3	21	4	5	2	4	4	1	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough	73	11	6	11	5	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	4	8	6	8	17	5	2	5	4	6	4	
Totals	321	27	25	33	35	27	82	10	5	31	11	25	10	111	4	15	33	16	27	32	49	10	16	22	16	39	40

CITY OF WAKEFIELD

MEMORANDUM.

From *The Medical Officer of Health.*

To: *The Chairmen of the Health, Housing and Town Planning, Welfare Services and Children's Committees.*

July, 1954.

The purpose of this meeting, as I have made clear, is to discuss what this Council had best do concerning the welfare and the dealing with persons who are socially inadequate and unable to conduct their own affairs, and therefore become a burden on the rates and on the general exchequer. As you well know, the Welfare Services have provided temporary accommodation according to the National Assistance Act. This temporary accommodation is now clogged and has become a menace to public health. As I reported to the Health Committee, there are 41 persons to 8 rooms, and if I use the terminology of the Housing Act where a child under 10 is half a person, then there are $34\frac{1}{2}$ persons in 8 rooms. This makes a total of $4\frac{1}{4}$ persons per room, which is gross overcrowding. Not only does this cause me great anxiety from the epidemiological point of view in connection with infectious disease, but the tendency with overcrowding always produces the deterioration in the habits of living. Great hardships are produced as a result of sex overcrowding and the attendant evils. I do not wish to elaborate the injury to the children from a psychological point of view as a result of this nomadic communal method of living which obtains. I do not wish to stress the lack of individual privacy too much, but to draw attention to the possibilities there are to alter these circumstances.

I have given very considerable thought to this question of the problem families, and the Committee for Children Neglected or Ill Treated in their Own Homes, of which I am Chairman, has been constantly, ever since I have been Medical Officer of Health, exercising in their minds what best to do. The position, as you are aware, is not an easy one, and many have said to me when I have discussed it with them at conferences "there always will be problem families". However true that may be there is no need to despair. One could say also there will always be illness, but we do something about that, and I am disposed to consider that social indigence and inadequacy are a form of illness which re-

quires treatment, if not some form of prevention. I make three proposals for your consideration:—

- (1) The non rent payer— the person who forgets to pay the rent, or the person who wishes not to pay the rent, or the person who is so improvident that there is no money to pay the rent. The cure for this state of affairs is not to evict the family. That, in my submission, is an out-of-date practice. Each of the three types of non rent paying tenants that I have mentioned has to have separate consideration, and I would respectfully point out that the method of collection of rent is vitally important. Therefore, no person should ever be left owing even one week's rent. Rent Collection is not a mere matter of finance in the same way as an insurance but has a larger and more important gambit, that of oversight of the tenant, which reaches deep into the sphere of the Public Health. I suggest therefore that the collection of rent or its ramifications should be a subject for your discussion.
- (2) Birmingham have now carried out the purchase (compulsory), of 30,000 substandard properties with a purpose of housing indigent families who require education as to how to live in a Council house. We might wish to observe the Birmingham experiment, and I am told by the Minister, whom I met down in London, that it was the Birmingham experiment that gave rise to the clauses on the repairs of old property in the Housing Rent and Repairs Bill.

While I was in London on a Conference concerning Maternity and Child Welfare, about which I reported to the Health Committee, I saw Professor Mackintosh concerning these projects about which I am talking, and he suggested, and I feel it is a good suggestion, that this Council might purchase a block of twenty houses which are substandard property but in reasonable repair, where such families who have fallen by the wayside could be rehabilitated. This rehabilitation would naturally fall upon the Health Committee, assisted by the Welfare Services, and I suggest that this property should be handed over, lock stock and barrel, for management by the Health Department, and one of the principles could be the *certain payment of rent*, whether it be 9d. or 19/- it had to be paid on the dot, but that the principle of purchase was not for the collection of the rent, but for the inculcating into these families the habit of paying

for their accommodation and fundamentals of their responsibility as individuals to the community. This should be a social experiment, and not treated as a financial venture. If, as I believe, it were successful, then a considerable amount of money would be saved to the Corporation.

- (3) The question of whether or not the Council is legally responsible for accommodation of persons evicted from tenancy, or who through their own fault or indigence have no accommodation.

I feel that we are coming to a state of affairs where a husband or a legal guardian of the family, if he does not want to, need not bother about his own affairs. To put it in Biblical language, he is now able to "take no thought, saying What shall we eat? or What shall we drink? or Wherewithal shall we be clothed?"

C. G. K. THOMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX 'B'.

ALMSHOUSE LANE BATHS.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, CONTAINING THE JOINT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CITY ENGINEER, THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND THE BATHS SUPERINTENDENT, ARISING FROM A MEETING AT THE ALMSHOUSE LANE BATHS ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH JULY, 1954.

Pursuant to a minute of the Corporate Property (Baths) Sub-Committee on Monday, the 28th June, 1954, we have met together at Almshouse Lane Baths on the above date.

We divide our proposals into two stages:—

1. *Immediate and Minor works to protect children as far as possible from infection.*
2. *Major works to bring the bath up to the hygienic standards as set out in the memorandum from the Medical Officer of Health to the Town Clerk dated the 8th April, 1954.*

and we recommend as follows:—

1. *Immediate and Minor works to protect children, as far as possible, from infection.*

(a) That foot troughs, two in number, be constructed, one at the north west door of the bath and the other at the south west corner of the bath, near the showers where a door should be made for access from corridor.

(b) That another foot trough should be placed in the w.c. on the south side of the bath through which bathers will have to pass before going to the w.c. We recommend, too, that the floor of the premises be raised and reconstructed with a proper fall to suitable drainage, and that a partition be constructed to halve the area of the premises.

Administration.

The administration of the baths will have to be altered so that children admitted to the bath will have to take off their boots in the premises on the west side of the building,

and walk through troughs before reaching the cubicles at the side of the bath. The central door should remain locked and only be used as an access to the bath by the staff and Instructor.

We have agreed to this as a preliminary to the following, less immediate, though none the less urgent, but more comprehensive alterations:—

2. *Major works to bring the bath up to the hygienic standards as set out in the memorandum from the Medical Officer of Health to the Town Clerk dated the 8th April, 1954.*

- (a) That all the cubicles be removed from the bath side.
- (b) That the floor at the bath side be re-made to fall away from the bath.
- (c) That a hand rail be constructed round the bath at the same distance from the bath as the cubicles are at the moment. This accommodation to hold the general public and non-swimmers, which will prevent them from contaminating the bath side and mixing with the bathers.
- (d) That the gallery be removed.
- (e) That scum troughs be fitted into which bathers can expectorate.
- (f) That dressing accommodation be provided for on the west side of the bath. This automatically reduces the number of bathers the bath is able to accommodate by half in the 12 hours.

We are agreed that this scheme must have careful consideration, and pre-supposes a structure life of 20 years minimum.

The City Engineer feels that whatever is done on these lines must be in accordance with the scheme for the reconstruction of the whole baths, including a new filtration plant, which was submitted to the Corporate Property Committee in July, 1952.

The total cost of the works then proposed, including technical salaries, was £26,100.

He pointed out to us that the existing building is deteriorating, and the Building Inspector reports monthly on its condition. The Committee have been told on many instances that the walls are cracked and reduce secure bearing for one or two of the roof trusses. The bath pool is leaking, and the structure generally is in a poor condition.

We would like the Corporate Property Committee to give this "less immediate" plan of general reconstruction close consideration if they intend to use the baths in the future.

We have perused the Circular from the Ministry of Health, issued this month, about Poliomyelitis, and the Medical Officer of Health has given information that there are one or two new cases in the City.

We therefore regard the measures proposed as a minimum to be achieved for safetyl

29th July, 1954.

APPENDIX 'C'.

Public Health Department,
Wakefield.

21st December, 1954.

REPORT TO MINISTRY ON OUTBREAK OF FOOD POISONING AT
CLAYTON HOSPITAL, WAKEFIELD, DECEMBER, 1954.

1. *Food Causing Outbreak.*

Meat (Steak and Kidney Pie).

Agent Causing Outbreak.

Staphylococcus.

2. *Cases Forming Outbreak* (which occurred on Saturday, 11th December, 1954).

24 cases. Patients in two Wards, including two nursing staff.

3. *Clinical Features.*

Abdominal pains.

Vomiting.

Diarrhoea.

(2 to 12 hours after eating pie.)

4. *Results of Laboratory Investigations.*

(a) Faeces—nil.

(b) Food—staph-aureus and clostridium welchii.

(c) Food Handlers. 3 cooks had staph-aureus in nose which was coagulase positive.

5. *Origin and Preparation of Food Causing Illness.*

Meat pie. Meat cooked before, and placed in refrigerator, re-heated next day, and made into pie.

It was not discovered how the meat was infected.

Seven pies were made, and sent to seven different wards. Two wards only were affected with the poisoning.

Only those persons in these two wards who ate the pie were affected. The patients on a special diet were not affected.

No one who ate the pie from two pie dishes escaped the illness.

6. *Place at which Food Causing Illness was Consumed.*

Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.
Wards G.2. and Queen Victoria.

Estimated Number at Risk.

About 50.

7. *Probable Origin of Infection or Contamination of Food.*

The evidence suggests that a person or persons on the kitchen staff infected a portion of the meat on the day before it was re-heated, i.e. Friday, either by coughing, or through contamination in some other way, viz. handling.

Comments.

- (1) The outbreak followed the usual pattern of toxic infection.
- (2) Although staphylococcus was found in the meat, the symptoms and the severity of them were only in a few cases typical of staphylococcus, and were more typical of clostridium welchii, which was also found.

I gave the following advice to avoid further trouble:—

- (a) Each member of the kitchen staff to have, attached to her apron, a cloth rung out in hypochlorite solution, for the purpose of wiping her hands after carrying out duties of a sticky, dirty or greasy nature, to avoid the present practice of wiping the hands on the buttocks.
- (b) To cover with muslin all food awaiting use.
- (c) To avoid, as far as possible, the re-heating of cooked meat, or the pre-cooking of food to be re-heated the next day.
- (d) If pre-cooking is to be done, then the meat in the food should be placed in a refrigerator or cooled by means of an electric fan.
- (e) That a routine method of washing up, such as the Deosan technique, should be introduced.
- (f) In order to stop further infection, three persons employed in the kitchen, who showed positive staphylococcus, have been isolated, under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953, until such time as I am satisfied that they are no longer infectious.

At the time of writing this report, all the measures stated have been carried out, with the exception of the introduction of the Deosan washing-up technique, which is having consideration.

In conclusion, I would like to record my appreciation of the courtesy with which I was received at the Hospital. I was given every facility to investigate the outbreak. I mention with pleasure the helpfulness of Dr. Rose in carrying out the bacteriological investigations so expeditiously. The Hospital Secretary, Mr. Heap, was most co-operative and eager to help. Mrs. Rudland, the Catering Superintendent, was fully alive to her responsibilities, and assisted me whole-heartedly, and acquiesced at once in suggestions I made.

C. G. K. THOMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.